

THIS ISSUE CONTAINS AN ARTISTIC COLORED SUPPLEMENT: H. R. H. PRINCE HENRY

Diese Nummer enthält eine artistische colorirte Beilage: Seine Königliche Hoheit Prinz Heinrich.

# LESLIE'S

## WEEKLY

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PRINCE HENRY, THE NATION'S GUEST, IN NAVAL EVENING ATTIRE.

Prinz Heinrich, unser Gast, in Abend-Toilette der Flotte.

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN AT A RECEPTION AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUSTRIAN SOCIETY AT HAMBURG.

Von Photographien genommen bei einem Empfang in den Zimmern der Oesterreichischen Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

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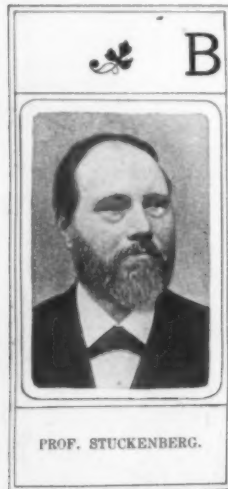
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Thursday, February 27, 1902

## Prince Henry's Visit: What It Signifies.

By Professor J. H. W. Stuckenberg, LL.D., Cambridge, Mass.



PROF. STUCKENBERG.

**B**OTH EUROPE and America agree in attaching special significance to the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Admiral of the German Empire. All the world knows that the launching of the imperial yacht is only its occasion.

The prince, an extensive traveler, has long desired to visit the United States. In 1882-1884 he made a voyage to the West Indies and South America, and it is just a year since he returned to Germany after an absence of twenty-six months in the Orient. Having recently viewed the seats of the oldest civilizations, the New World has peculiar attractions for him. Our natural scenery, our rapid increase in population, our free institutions, our

marvelous industrial development, and our sudden prominence in international relations give an air of wonderland to this young republic in the estimate of Europeans. The prince is an interested observer and student during his voyages. The benefits derived are shared by his retinue, officers of education and responsible positions. Their observation and experience fit them the better for their calling, and thus their country also reaps the advantages.

Prince Henry comes as the representative of his brother, the Emperor of Germany. The whole Empire is concerned in his visit. The enthusiastic reception given him by the German people on his return from the Orient indicates that they look on these voyages as undertaken in their name. His coming is an act of friendship, and as such is far more significant than the ordinary courtesies exchanged between monarchs. It is a friendly greeting between an Emperor and a President, an Empire and a Republic. Bismarck pursued realistic and practical politics, taking things as they were and making the best of them. This course has been followed since his day. No difference in the theory and form of government any longer presents a barrier to the most cordial relations between the two countries.

This signal expression of friendship is the Emperor's answer to the repeated assertion that Germany is hostile to the United States. This assertion, circulated by the enemies of the New Empire, unfortunately found an echo in our country. For its quietus the Emperor has chosen the most effective way. Those who know Germany best are aware that, whatever difference prevails in respect to interest and policy, there is no feeling of enmity and no ground for hostility.

Such expressions as world-economics, world-market, world-interests, and world-politics have become common in German political and commercial circles. They give expression to the broad outlook and large aspiration since the attainment of German unity and the industrial development which followed. The Emperor is the energetic leader in this enlargement of thought and interest. He lays great stress on the reports of his ambassadors and consuls respecting the political and economic conditions of foreign lands, in order the more wisely to shape the policy of the Empire. The world has grown together, the study of its trend is recognized as the preparation for gaining a controlling influence in its affairs, and national friendships are becoming the most effective means for promoting international peace and welfare.

We can be more specific in interpreting the mission of the prince. In a long discussion of American conditions with Count Caprivi while Chancellor, I learned the views respecting our country in the Emperor's immediate environment. Proof abounds that these views still prevail. The two subjects to which the Chancellor constantly returned were the Germans in the United States and our commercial relations with Germany. The loyalty of Germans to the country of their adoption is regarded as an honor to the German character. But Caprivi shared with Bismarck and many others the opinion that while Germans in foreign parts readily adapt themselves to their

new surroundings, they are apt to lose their affection for the Fatherland. I assured the Chancellor that the latter is a mistaken notion. The Emperor and his advisers cannot forget the millions of their countrymen who have wandered to our shores. Respecting them these questions are most frequently asked in Germany: Have they become indifferent to their old home and its welfare? Do they retain the German spirit and still care for German philosophy, science, literature, and art? Germany is especially anxious that an intellectual tie may continue to unite the scattered sons with the Fatherland.

Great prominence is given to our industrial relations with Germany. Our vast natural resources and superior machinery cause apprehension lest through the advantages thus gained by the United States Germany's economic condition may suffer both at home and in the world's market. An industrial crisis, lack of employment, and distress among workingmen, which are characteristics of the present situation, mean very much in a country where the social democracy casts over two million votes. Hence the importance of an understanding with the United States in regard to commercial relations.

Both countries will gain in other respects by understanding each other better. The press, even when it does not misrepresent, fails to report many things which are calculated to draw the two countries into closer intimacy. Each can give, each can take. A few years ago, three thousand American students pursued courses of study in the German Empire. Statistics taken during winter in Berlin showed that one hundred and fifty American institutions of learning were represented in that city by their students. The influence of Germany on the deeper departments of our intellectual life is inestimable. A hearty welcome is given to these students, both men and women. The universities and their degrees are as available to them as to Germans, and their ability and diligence are highly commended by the professors. This scholarly intercourse between the two nations will be advanced by an increase of friendly relations.

Prince Henry is admirably adapted to further these great interests. He is growing more into the likeness of his father, Emperor Frederick, and seems similar to him in disposition. English, the tongue of his mother, has been familiar since his childhood. Thoroughly German in spirit and in devotion to his country, he nevertheless has an appreciation of what is foreign, and is ready to learn its lessons. Dignified, with a training and bearing worthy of his princely rank and exalted naval station, he is at the same time kind, affable, and easily approached. With the qualities which enable him to represent an Empire worthy he combines those cordial human traits which make him the welcome guest of a republic. His popularity at home is largely due to those solid characteristics which the German people so greatly admire.

## He Built Better Than He Knew.

**W**HEN WASHINGTON in his farewell address declared that "if we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance," he could not have conceived any situation so favorable for his country as that which exists to-day. Nobody on either side of the Atlantic a century ago could have imagined anything like the rivalry for America's favors which England, Germany, Russia, France, and the rest of the great nations are displaying at the present moment.

One of the secrets of the world-influence which the United States is exerting in this age may be found in the same testament which the Father of His Country left for the guidance of his people. In the United States' attitude toward Europe, says Washington, "nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded, and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges toward another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness is, in some degree, a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest." This injunction to his people was made one of the cardinal principles of his administration. This example of the nation's first President has been followed by his successors down to to-day.

The Pax Americana which Washington's injunction and example established has allowed the United States to move onward in its career undisturbed by the Old World's wrangles, rivalries, and wars, and to preserve the New World to liberty. It has enabled the 3,000,000 of the country's inhabitants of the days when Washington entered the presidency to become the 80,000,000 of President Roosevelt's time. It has broadened the country's area from 827,000 square miles then to 3,800,000 square miles now, and has increased the nation's wealth more than a hundredfold in a century.

England and France preyed on American commerce indiscriminately during the Napoleonic wars, and England took seamen from American ships and impressed them into her service. John Adams' remonstrance, while Washington was still alive, against France's spoliation called out from the agents of Talleyrand the response that if the United States wanted protection from French attacks she would have to pay France for it.

The other day, when Lord Cranborne, the British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that other European nations suggested intervention to prevent the United States from making war on Spain in 1898, Germany, France, Russia, and some of the rest of their neighbors disclaimed anything except friendship for us at that time, and have been proclaiming their affection ever since. Let this be read in connection with England's and France's treatment of this country a century ago.

The immunity from "material injury from external

annoyance" which Washington predicted for the America of the future was only a hope then but it has now become a fact.

## The Plain Truth.

**W**HILE WE do not profess to be "up" in military tactics, common sense leads us to the belief that when a commanding general in time of war learns that a move which he contemplates making has carried alarm and consternation into the enemy's camp it becomes his duty to proceed with all proper diligence to make the move. Reasoning along this line seems also to lead to the conclusion that when the British Chamber of Shipping predicts, as it did the other day, that the result of the passage of the Ship Subsidy bill at Washington would be a rapid extension of the American mercantile navy and keener competition, which would require all the energy and enterprise of British shipowners to meet, that it would be good policy, from an American point of view, to pass the measure as soon as possible.

**W**HILE THE defensive alliance formed between England and Japan figures largely in foreign dispatches, and is, in truth, a matter of grave international interest, it argues no radical departure in the policy of either contracting nation nor any change in the statu quo in the Far East. It has been understood at least for several years past that both England and Japan stood for the integrity and independence of the Chinese Empire, an "open door" policy in trade and commerce, and the checking of Russian territorial aggrandizement in that part of the world. This was made clear in the course of action during the Boxer outbreak. The treaty now entered upon simply confirms and validates what was already a tacit agreement. It does not imply hostile feeling against Russia or any other power unless purposely construed that way. The chief significance of the event for the student of current history lies in the attestation which the alliance affords of the marvelous up-growth of Japan as a world power. It was barely fifty years ago that Japan emerged from its age-long isolation and began to figure in the affairs of nations, and now we find it in a position of such strength and influence that its aid and cooperation are sought by one of the oldest and greatest powers of the modern world. History affords no parallel for the record of Japan in the past half century.

**W**E FAIL to discover the slightest reason in common sense or good politics why President Roosevelt should not send his daughter abroad to attend the King Edward coronation ceremonies. Miss Roosevelt ought to go and it will be an eminently proper and fitting thing for her to do so. England is the greatest, best, and most genuine friend that we have among foreign nations. We are nearer of kin to her than to any other, and a hundred ties of language, literature, laws, social customs, and political principles bind us together in indissoluble bonds. The coronation of King Edward will be the greatest and happiest event of its kind that has taken place in English history for three-quarters of a century, and it is only an act of courtesy that the Chief Magistrate of this great English-speaking nation should be represented informally on that occasion by a member of his own family. We know of no one who will be inclined to make political capital out of such a visitation save our professional tail-twisters and a few political demagogues hard up for an issue. But when it comes to that juncture, that we must be turned aside from an act of simple courtesy like this to our English cousins for fear of a few petty and chronic malcontents, we had better go out of the government business altogether. It was a characteristically polite and thoughtful act of our special envoy, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, and Mrs. Reid to invite the President's eldest daughter to attend the coronation with them and the acceptance of their invitation will be no less desirable and commendable.

**T**HE ELOQUENT voice of Senator Depew has been raised in behalf of President Roosevelt's policy of granting tariff concessions to Cuba. The far-seeing Senator from New York does not hesitate to say that failure to follow the President's recommendations in this matter will not only endanger the whole policy of protection, by engendering a revolt against the system, but it will invite bloodshed in Cuba, and lead to a situation of hardship and peril for the United States, which is now responsible for the preservation of peace in the island. Senator Depew presents the facts so concisely that every one can readily comprehend his argument. Out of all the chaff which has burdened the discussion, he sifts the facts, as follows: We prevent Cuba from making trade relations with other countries; we cut her off from the relations she had with Spain and we block the only outlet for one of her greatest industries, by imposing a tariff on sugar that prohibits its export to the United States. We are thus threatening paralysis and ruin to a majority of the capital of the island and reducing eighty per cent. of its labor to starvation. Senator Depew is certain that the tariff on sugar can be so adjusted as not to materially injure our beet sugar interests, and he believes, with many other thoughtful men, that failure to grant to Cuba the relief it seeks will be a violation of our pledges to the Cuban people and to the world, and will place us before the latter in a very unenviable position. No other statement of the situation in Cuba and of the pressing need of tariff concessions to that island by the United States has been as logical and convincing as this. Senator Depew's utterance must have great weight in the decision of this question, and a decision cannot be reached too quickly for the best interest of all concerned.



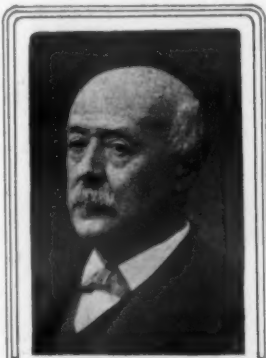
## People Talked About

THE SCENE when the late President McKinley delivered his Pan-American address at Buffalo on September 5th has been made historic. The speech itself was



AN HISTORIC PICTURE—PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.  
HIS LAST SPEECH.  
(Copyright by Raphael Beck, 1902.)

a classic and the new departures in policy it outlined made it of epoch-making character. The tragic event of the following day caused it to attain added importance as Mr. McKinley's last speech. Fortunately an artist was present and listened to that address made mental notes of the whole scene and also a sketch of it upon paper, with the view of making it the subject of a painting. This was Raphael Beck, whose Pan-American emblem, representing North and South America as two maidens clasping hands, is now familiar to the world over. Mr. Beck has portrayed the late President, as he stood that morning beneath the folds of a large American flag, in an attitude of characteristic dignity, and holding in his hand the manuscript of the famous speech. The crowd in front of the stand from which the address was delivered and the buildings about the Court of Fountains in their beautiful colors form the background of the painting, an effective composition being given to the whole by the use in the upper portion of the picture of the folds of the flag already mentioned. Mr. Beck is an exhibitor in the annual exhibitions of the National Academy of Design, New York Water Color Society, New York Etching Club, and Buffalo Society of Artists. He studied at Paris, Dusseldorf, and Munich, having been two years in the studios of Schultze and Weber in the latter city. His landscape work shows the influence of his foot tours through the picturesque regions of Switzerland and Tyrol. Mr. Beck comes of a family of artists, and his birthplace was Harrisburg, Pa. His home is in Lockport, N. Y., but his studio is in Buffalo.



PROF. AGASSIZ,  
The wealthy scientist who made  
the famous Calumet and  
Hecla mine.

their goods, he immediately cuts the price lower and at a profit to himself. He owns the control of the great Calumet and Hecla copper mines on Lake Superior; his product is unlimited and close to the markets that use it. This mine produces almost Simon-pure ingots, and the deeper he sinks his shafts, the purer, richer, and vaster grow his deposits. Some of his shafts are approaching 7,000 feet in depth, where men work by aid of ice and wet blankets, but other shafts are but fairly commenced, and he can start new shafts at any time. What does such a man care about trusts or competition? Professor Agassiz is an aristocrat only to the world at large. He is

deeply interested in scientific research, easy to approach by experimenters, impossible to be seen by others. He knows all the men engaged in pure science, and their acquaintance is sufficient. So great is their admiration of him that he occupies without question the highest office that can be bestowed on an American scientist, that of president of the National Academy of Sciences, a branch of the government. His was the fourth name announced as a trustee of the new Carnegie Institute, next those of the President and the heads of the Senate and House. His father was the "great Louis" Agassiz, but the son is really greater. His father bitterly opposed evolution; the son has done as much as Darwin to confirm the theory. When the Calumet and Hecla was first abandoned he examined it carefully. He reported it as far from worthless and a rich property if properly worked. The directors believed in him, paid him \$50,000 for his report and gave him fifty-one per cent. of the stock to "work" the mine "properly." The results have brought him and them millions in profits. He has spent much of the money in building up the great Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard. His steamers have dredged the Gulf Stream for life on the floor of the ocean, yielding vast results; have unearthed the coral reefs in the Caribbean Sea and the South Pacific, making him the authority on that subject. Why shouldn't such a man despise mere money kings?

Professor George W. Kirchwey, dean of the Columbia University Law School, had not reached his "finally" in his lecture when the noon bell sounded. The class showed indications of uneasiness and a desire to leave. "One moment, gentlemen," said the professor, "I have yet a few more pearls to cast."



THE BEAUTIFUL PRINCESS HENRY OF PLESS.

place several years ago and has been a happy one in every sense. They have one little son, shown in our portrait, just two years old, who is regarded as especially fortunate lad, since he is heir to the largest and most splendid nonroyal estates in the German empire, and has his Majesty William II. himself as a godfather. The prince and princess are welcome visitors at two courts—that of St. James's and that which has its headquarters in the New Palace at Potsdam. The German Emperor has never lost an opportunity of showering special favors on the princess, who, born a British subject, elected to become German by marriage. The princess has recently been spending some time in England at the home of her parents and her younger sister, the Duchess of Westminster.

Women are proverbially more quick-witted than men. And it is well sometimes that they are. The Rev. Clinton Locke, who was for nearly half a century rector of Grace Episcopal Church in Chicago, tells this story of a narrow escape: The doctor was enjoying a good book in his parlor one afternoon when he saw approaching a caller—a woman whom he detested. He made a hurried exit, leaving his wife to entertain the visitor. A half an hour later Dr. Locke stepped to the head of the stairs, and, hearing nothing, called down to his wife: "Has that horrible old bore gone yet?" The caller was still there. Without showing any surprise or consternation Mrs. Locke called back to her husband: "Yes, dear; she went nearly an hour ago. Mrs. A is here now."

At the recent dinner of the Theological Society in New York in the Waldorf-Astoria, Dr. Johnston, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, was discussing New Yorkers. "The people here don't want to go to heaven," he said; "they're absolutely satisfied with New York." Then a little later he added, "There are a great many New Yorkers who wouldn't be harmed much if they went West on a trip and got a full breath of air."

AN AMERICAN countess nowadays is not an uncommon thing, but the Countess of Stavra is so beautiful

a woman that her charming appearance and title combined go to make up a most interesting personage. She is also famous for having one of the most costly strings of pearls in existence. She is a widow, young, rich, beautiful, titled, with a palace in Paris, a mansion on the Thames in England opposite Cliveden, the home of W. W. Astor, and she has just sold at auction her New York home and all its fine fittings, for she is going to make England her home after this and is soon to marry Captain de Bathe, an English guardsman and a member of an old titled English family. The countess was Miss Mabel Tilton of New York, but most of her life has been spent in Europe, where she has always been greatly admired for her beauty, her jewels, and superb toilettes.



THE COUNTESS OF STAVRA, A FAMOUS AMERICAN BEAUTY.

IN NO department of study and research has greater advancement been made in recent times than in that of surgery, and the amount of human misery prevented or alleviated by means of the discoveries in this direction is beyond all estimate. The results reached in these new and better surgical methods are usually the outcome of long years of persistent and indefatigable study and experimental work, carried on unobtrusively by devoted students of surgical science of whom the world seldom hears or knows but little. It is, therefore, specially gratifying when an occasion arises whereby some tangible acknowledgment can be made to a discoverer of this kind to whom the world is so deeply indebted. Such an occasion came not long ago when the Samuel D. Gross prize for original research in surgery was awarded by the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery. The winner was Dr. Robert H. Dawbarn, one of the visiting surgeons to the City and Polyclinic hospitals of New York. The work which won for Dr. Dawbarn the prize relates to an operation for arresting certain malignant growths when they cannot be cut out, or when to do so would put the life of the patient in jeopardy. He has carried on his researches in this field for the last seven years. It is said if his plan had been known at the time of General Grant's last illness the life of the general might have been prolonged for a considerable time. Dr. Dawbarn was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1881. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Academy of Medicine, and the Pathological Society, and several other medical associations of more or less prominence. The first person operated upon under the method devised by Dr. Dawbarn went under the knife seven years ago. He had a malignant growth of the pharynx. He is now in good health and able to attend to his business every day.



DR. ROBERT H. DAWBARN,  
Awarded a prize of \$1,000 for  
original research in surgery.



# Visits of Famous Foreigners to Our Shores

By Waldon Fawcett

THE VISIT of Prince Henry of Germany is, in some respects, the most significant pilgrimage to the New World which has ever been made by a representative of royalty, but it is matched in popular interest by several similar events which preceded it. For a republic, situated some distance from Europe, the United States has assuredly had opportunity to entertain her full share of the dignitaries of the monarchical circle. These visits of kings, princes, and the accredited representatives of ruling sovereigns commenced more than a century ago, ere the nation had passed the formative period, and have continued with a fair degree of frequency ever since.

From France there came Louis Philippe, the Marquis de Lafayette, Joseph Bonaparte, and the Prince of Orleans and Chateaubriand. The most notable visitor from Great Britain during the century was, of course, the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII. The Polish patriot, Louis Kossuth, was well entitled to rank with royalty if judgment be based on the degree of interest created by his appearance, and following him came a long line of titled guests, including Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil, Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, Princess Eulalie of Spain, Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, Prince Albert of Belgium, and Li Hung Chang.

Louis Philippe and his two younger brothers were the first scions of royalty to visit the American capital, and they arrived at Washington in 1796, only a few years after the city had been laid out and before any of the public buildings had been completed. The future French King was but twenty-three years of age at the time, and a refugee from his own country, which was in a state of turmoil. The attentions bestowed upon other Frenchmen, or, indeed, upon other visitors of any nationality, pale, however, in comparison with the reception accorded Lafayette. The popular demonstration, not only in the city of Washington, but all over the United States, has never been equaled.

The Marquis de Lafayette arrived in New York about the middle of August, 1825, and after visiting Boston and Providence returned to New York and visited West Point, then journeying to Washington. Every portion of his tour was an ovation and during every mile he traveled he was greeted by cheering and enthusiastic crowds. During Lafayette's sojourn at the capital several dinners were given in his honor. One, an especially elaborate repast, was prepared by Joseph Prospero, a celebrated French cook, who came on from New York for the purpose and who charged for his services the modest sum of \$100. It was the most elegant and elaborate entertainment that had ever been given at the American seat of government, many of the dishes being unique and ornamented in a style never previously witnessed in this country.

Edward VII., King of England, visited the United States as Baron Renfrew in 1860. The then Prince of Wales was a youth of twenty when he landed in Canada for a tour of the continent. The first city in this country which he visited was Detroit, and from there the royal



PUBLIC RECEPTION BY PRESIDENT BUCHANAN IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES, NOW KING EDWARD VII., IN THE EAST ROOM OF THE WHITE HOUSE, OCTOBER 4TH, 1860.

Öffentlicher Empfang bei Präsident Buchanan zu Ehren des Prinz of Wales, der jetzige König Edward VII., im Ost-Saale des Weißen Hauses, am 4. Oktober, 1860.

visitor journeyed to Chicago. Following, visits were paid to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Harrisburg, and then a special train conveyed the distinguished tourists to Washington, where a stay of several days was made. The visitors were met at the railroad station by General Lewis Cass, the venerable Secretary of State, and James Buchanan and James Buchanan Henry, nephews of the President.

For the drive from the railroad station to the White House the prince occupied the open carriage of President Buchanan, his companions in the vehicle being Secretary Cass, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Lyons. The remainder of the retinue followed in other carriages. Upon arrival at the Executive Mansion the prince was introduced to President Buchanan by Secretary Cass. The President stood just within the door, and, after welcoming his youthful guest, led the way to the Blue Room, where his niece, Miss Harriet Lane, now Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, of Washington, were waiting.

During his stay in Washington the prince was entertained at the White House, as were the principal members of his suite, the remainder of the retinue being guests at the British legation. The royal visitor was received with sufficient ceremony to show that the importance of his visit was fully recognized, but he was not bored with formalities or annoyed with set speeches. For all that a very brilliant social programme was arranged for the entertainment of the future monarch. On the evening of the arrival of the prince a dinner party of thirty-four was entertained at the White House. The prince led in Miss Lane, who was at that time mistress of the White House, and sat at her right. The President sat directly opposite, with the Duke of Newcastle on his right.

At noon on the following day a reception in honor of the visitors was given in the East Room at the White House. In the evening the entire diplomatic corps and the members of the Cabinet were entertained at dinner, and following this, at nine o'clock, Miss Lane gave a card reception to three hundred distinguished residents of the capital. The busy day closed with a magnificent display of fireworks in the rear of the Executive Mansion. The royal party made a trip to Mt. Vernon on the government steamer Harriet Lane, and the grandson of George III.

stood bareheaded in reverential awe before the humble tomb of the noblest soldier of all time. On the return up the river the vessel steamed slowly, and, the deck having been cleared, dancing was indulged in to the music of the Marine Band, the prince leading off with Miss Lane. This day's programme closed with a superb dinner at the British legation.

Next to the sojourn of the Prince of Wales easily the most brilliant affair of the kind in the history of the country was the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia in the autumn of 1871, during the administration of President Grant. The Senate accorded the Russian prince great honor and the White House dinners and receptions were unexampled in splendor. Indeed, the festivities in honor of the distinguished Russian even exceeded in magnificence the other notable social functions of the Grant administration, namely, the receptions and state dinners in honor of the Duke of Edinburgh, the King of Kalakaua, and the first Chinese minister appointed to the United States.

Princess Eulalie of Spain, who came to this country upon special invitation at the time of the World's Columbian Exposition (1893) as a lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus, is one of the few royal visitors who share with Prince Henry the distinction of having visited the greatest of republics in fulfillment of a special mission. Many special embassies have come to America from foreign powers on one errand or another, but very few of them have been made up of scions of royalty. One of the most notable of the special delegations of this character was that of Lord Elgin, who journeyed hither some half century ago. Then there was the special embassy of the Marquis of Ripon in connection with the Alaban claims, and that of Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who came from England to effect a settlement of the fisheries question.

Among the distinguished foreigners who have of late years visited the United States there might be mentioned Prince Albert of Belgium, President Yglesias of Costa Rica, and President Dole of Hawaii, all three of whom made tours of the country in 1898. A very representative example of the hospitality extended to a royal visitor at the White House is afforded by the magnificent dinner given by President and Mrs. McKinley in honor of Prince Albert of Belgium (M. le Comte de Rethy) on Friday, March 11th, 1898, and which, through the custom that compels a President to pay for even state dinners out of his private funds, cost President McKinley the sum of \$1,000. At this dinner there were seventy-four guests, and the table was laid in the great corridor which bisects the White House and which had been most elaborately decorated for the occasion. The late President McKinley, owing to the invalidism of his wife, always accorded her the seat at his right hand instead of opposite, as is the ordinary custom at the White House, and this arrangement was, of course, followed at the dinner of Prince Albert. On Mrs. McKinley's right was the distinguished visitor and the seat intervening between Prince Albert and the Secre-

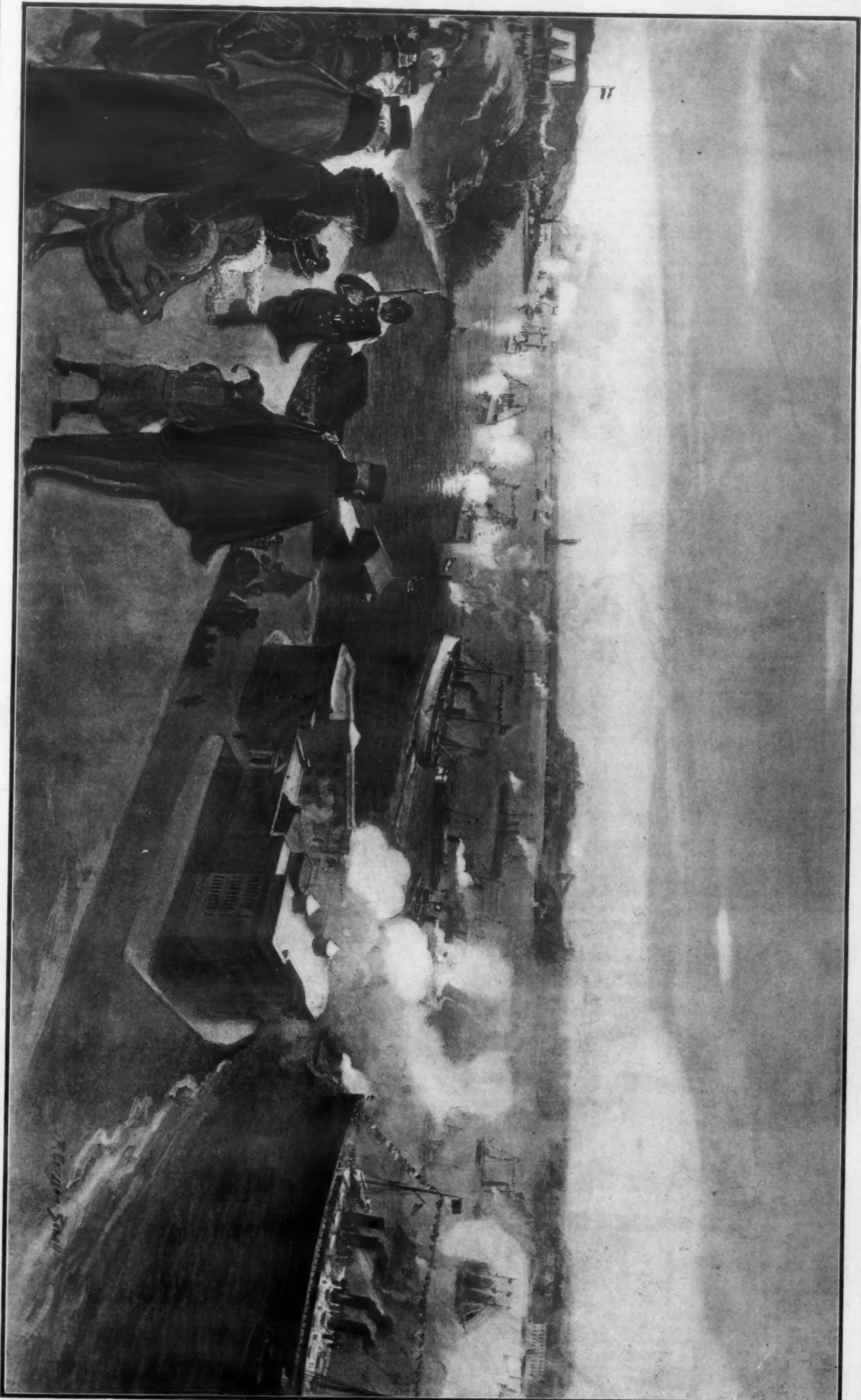
Continued on page 208.



DRESS-PARADE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., REVIEWED BY THE INFANTA EULALIE IN FRONT OF THE HOTEL SAVOY, NEW YORK, 1898.

Aug-Parade des Siebten Regiments, N. G. S. N. Y., überfichtigt von Infanta Eulalie, vor dem Hotel Savoy, New York, 1898.





GREETING TO PRINCE HENRY BY THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ESCORT.

Empfang des Prinzen Heinrich unter Begleitung der vereinigten Staaten Flotte.

THE FLEET WITH THE HOHENZOLLERN, MEETING AMERICA'S GUEST ABOARD THE KRONPRINZ WILHELM.—VIEW FROM FORT WADSWORTH, STATEN ISLAND.  
Die Flotte und die Hohenzollern begegnen unserm Gast, der auf Besuch des Kronprinzen Wilhelm.—Aussicht von Fort Madsen, Staten Island.

Drawn by F. Oreson Schell.



# World-wide Significance of Prince Henry's Visit

By United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, a Personal Friend of the Kaiser

IT WAS a gracious thing for Kaiser Wilhelm, just at the height of the excitement over Germany's announced determination to collect a big debt from Venezuela, to invite the daughter of President Roosevelt to christen the royal yacht built in an American shipyard. That act of itself showed that the Emperor wanted to put a stop to the growing talk of unpleasant, not to say strained, relations between the United States and the fatherland. It demonstrated the Kaiser's willingness to make the first step toward disproving the truth of this sort of talk. With equal wisdom and foresight President Roosevelt promptly accepted the invitation in the name of his daughter, and thus in a personal way the executive heads of the two nations were brought into close and pleasant relations. Had the interchange of courtesies stopped there the chancelleries of the Old World would not to-day have fresh cause to wonder what the great and far-seeing young ruler of the German people is up to. But on the very heels of his gracious courtesy to the President's charming daughter Emperor William causes the announcement to be made that he is going to dispatch his brother over here to participate in the launching of the royal yacht and to stand by the side of the President's daughter while that interesting ceremony is going on. This should give the European chancelleries cause to rack their brains, because, so far as the Kaiser at least is concerned, it is of worldwide political significance.

I am strongly of the opinion that there is a great deal more than a mere pleasure jaunt in the trip which the Kaiser's brother is just now making to the United States. While, of course, there is excellent excuse for everybody connected with the affair to protest that the royal visit has not a political motive back of it, still, an analysis of the case does not bear out this protestation. The Kaiser is the ablest statesman in Europe to-day, and he realizes fully the great figure this mighty nation of ours is cutting in the world's affairs. Quite appropriately, he wishes to secure, if possible, and at first hand, a more concrete definition of our Monroe Doctrine than yet has been vouchsafed to the world. He has a little affair on

his hands down in Venezuela, and he wants to know just how far we are willing for him to go in collecting his Venezuelan debt. I believe it is a matter of about five millions the Venezuelan government or people owe Germany—a tremendous indebtedness for a country in Venezuela's unhappy plight to be called upon to settle without further delay. The country's sources of revenue are few, and just now are not very prolific or promising. If the Kaiser sends warships to Venezuelan ports and takes possession of the custom houses and collection offices,

how long will it take Germany to collect her debt? Also, how long will this government permit Germans to occupy Venezuelan ports?

If Prince Henry gets an opportunity to talk politics while he stays here, I have no doubt that the Kaiser will very much like him to obtain information from responsible sources on this latter point. An answer to this question, you see, would necessarily involve some definite and concrete expression as to our interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine in such a case as this. I have not the least fear that Emperor William is planning any kind of defiance or fracture of our Monroe Doctrine. He wants and needs our friendship too much to think of such a bold proceeding. Indeed, I have good reason to believe that he would welcome an opening for the formation of an alliance between the United States and Germany, but, of course, that opportunity is not at hand, nor will it ever be—at least not in our day.

But his present course will serve one excellent purpose for him, if that has not already been accomplished. It will show Europe that Germany and the United States are on the most amicable terms. This, however, is as far as the incident can go politically, and the situation is thoroughly understood in this light in England, whatever other countries in Europe may think of it. If Prince Henry should insist upon talking international politics with the men who direct this government, he doubtless will be told very plainly that we do not propose to become entangled in European affairs, though he undoubtedly also will learn that if England should be attacked singly or collectively by any Continental power, the United States would not give aid and comfort to the enemies of Britain in any part of the world.

In other words, the German prince may learn while here that although we have no alliance with England, there is a distinct understanding between the people of the two nations that one can depend upon the other in the hour of trouble. This does not mean that we would take up England's quarrel. However, it does mean that blood is stronger than water.

## A Timely Book.

PRINCE HENRY'S visit prompts a comparison between the institutions of the Germans and our own. A most important difference lies in the fact that the civil laws of the two civilizations are expressed in modes fundamentally distinct. The German people have developed and expressed their law in the form of Codes, while in England and America the case system or Law of Precedents has been adopted. The majority of English juridical writers (chiefly college and law school professors) favor the adoption of a Code there. It has remained for an American lawyer who has practiced for twenty years under the New York Code of Civil Procedure to write a book which not only condemns the adoption of a Code system of civil law on account of the practical difficulties involved, but, meeting the theorists on their own grounds, proves that codification of the whole civil law is as indefensible from the scientific or theoretical point of view, as it has proved disastrous in actual practice.

Mr. R. Floyd Clarke, of the New York bar, is the author of the readable volume entitled "The Science of Law and Law-Making," which is published by the Macmillan Company (New York). It can be read and understood by business men and law students. It was written for "laymen as well as lawyers." The author writes, inspired by the quotation "the strictest law is often the greatest injustice," and his arguments are convincing and logical. His meaning is made so clear in the preface to the well-made volume of 475 pages that I take the liberty of reproducing it in part, as follows:

"This book is an attempt to make clear to the average reader some of the truths of law and jurisprudence. The object is to introduce laymen to a true conception of the system of law under which they live, a system whose



R. FLOYD CLARKE.

## "Hoch, der Uncle Sam"

THE Kaiser of the Fatherland

To Brother Heinrich gives command:

"Go now and shake the good right hand  
Of Uncle Sam.

"HE has a navy that is fine,

An army, too, that's right in line—

I want him for a friend of mine,

This Uncle Sam.

"THERE'S Johnny Bull, he's quite a lad,

And Mme. France, she's not so bad—

But one that makes them all look sad

Is Uncle Sam.

"WE'LL fly the proud red, white and blue,

We'll whistle 'Yankee Doodle,' too,

And bind the good old ties anew

With Uncle Sam.

"YOU'LL find him honest, frank and free;

The best he has your own shall be,

So make a fair report of me

To Uncle Sam.

"HE raises many things we eat,

Besides, he gets there with both feet—

You'll learn a lot the day you meet

Your Uncle Sam.

"IN peace and war I'd be his friend,

And may his glory have no end—

That is the word I wish to send

To Uncle Sam.

"SO fill your glass up to the brim;

A toast for vigor, dash and vim—

A 'hoch' for me; 'hurrah' for him,

Our Uncle Sam."

S. E. KISER.

rules constitute bonds restraining their activities, less palpable, yet no less effective, than the iron bars of the captive's cage. It is a curious fact that no work exists in which the general outlines of legal systems are explained in popular terms so as to be intelligible to the ordinary mind not versed in the technicalities of the subject. And it is especially strange that no work exists which explains to such readers, and to the law student just beginning his course, the fundamental truths contained in the two forms of expression in which it is possible to embody a system of law. Yet a complete knowledge of these fundamental truths lies at the base of the correct decision of a question of great importance now agitating the legal world. And this question—the question of Codification—is one whose decision will rest more in the hands of laymen than in the hands of lawyers. These facts suggested to the writer the idea of a book which, in the first instance, should be an introduction to the study of the law, and, in the second instance, should use this introduction as a groundwork on which to build up an argument on codification intelligible to the lay mind."

As Professor Monroe Smith says in Political Science Quarterly, June, 1899, "when he (the author) says (p. 255) that 'the case law deals with the actual phenomena, while the code law deals with human abstractions from the phenomena as the counters for its reasoning,' he has really gone to the bottom of the question." The argument is put in a nutshell, where the author says "the difficulty (with codification) lies in the attempt to reason from fixed and arbitrary abstractions of phenomena to phenomena instead of (as in the case system) from phenomena to phenomena."

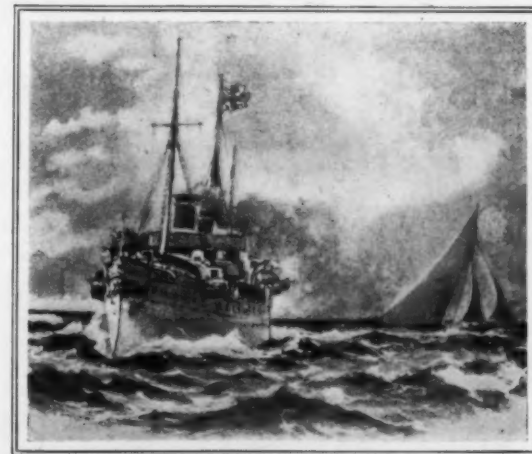
The book has been widely and favorably reviewed. Important comments have appeared in The Green Bag, the London Times, The Speaker (London), The Irish Law Times and Solicitors' Journal, the Albany Law Journal, the New York Tribune, the Harvard Law Review, the Yale Law Journal, and other European and American journals, secular and professional.

CHARLES ELLEY HALL.

## A New Industry—The Manufacture of Keyless Clocks.

WHAT IS destined to be one of the greatest industrial propositions in the commercial field is now getting under headway.

The United States Electric Clock Company of New York, with offices and showrooms at 102 Fulton Street, of that city, are preparing to supply the immense demand already created for their product, and in a few weeks will be shipping clocks all over the world. This company placed a limited amount of shares on the market a short time ago to increase their working capital so as to prepare for a large business already assured. This stock is being sold at \$6.00 per share, par value \$10.00, and from all indications this price will be advanced very shortly on account of the completion of their manufacturing quarters in a few days, which reasonably assures the stockholders large returns on the investment. The clocks made by this company are absolutely keyless, for a small electric battery contained in the clock winds the movement automatically. These require attention only once a year. This improvement over the present key-wound clocks assures The United States Electric Clock Company a business of large proportions and international in its scope. Their motto is "Correct time—always in order—self-winding," and a written guarantee accompanies each clock warranting it for one year and agreeing to replace any defective parts within that period. The company has for officers and directors substantial New York business men, among them being bankers, wholesale and retail merchants and real estate dealers, whose combined energies assure for the company a successful future. The management of this paper, through its financial editor, will be pleased to give full information as to the merits of this investment. A limited amount of these shares are still to be had. To those interested a prospectus will be mailed upon application to Wm. Townsend, Treasurer, 102 Fulton Street, New York.



THE HOHENZOLLERN.—REPRODUCTION OF A PAINTING BY EMPEROR WILLIAM.—TAKEN FROM A MENU CARD OF WHICH TWELVE WERE STRUCK OFF FOR THE USE OF A ROYAL PARTY ABOARD THE EMPEROR'S YACHT.—By Courtesy of Enrique Müller.





PRINCE HENRY'S AMERICAN COMPANION, ADMIRAL EVANS.

Prinz Heinrich's amerikanischer Begleiter, Admiral Evans.

"FIGHTING BOB," THE DASHING SEAMAN, IS A PERSONAL FRIEND OF OUR ROYAL GUEST, THE EMPEROR'S BROTHER, AND IS TO BE HIS COMPANION DURING HIS AMERICAN VISIT.—C. M. Gilbert.

"Fighting Bob," der berühmte Seemann, ist ein persönlicher Freund unseres kaiserlichen Gastes, des Kaisers Bruder, und ist sein Begleiter während seiner amerikanischen Wits.



# How Lil' Lucy Crossed the Line

By Mrs. Findley Braden

SHE LAY, weak and still, on a small, white bed, with the warm, sweet, Southern air fanning her sunken cheeks, and tenderly lifting the crinkly locks from her damp forehead. Only the wide-open, bead-like eyes told of the restless spirit which still lingered, in spite of the consuming fever.

"Mammy," she suddenly asked, "whar's Heben?"

"Jes' cross de line, honey," said the tall, weary-looking woman at the window.

"Is it up dar?"

"Strate up, Ise surtin!"

The thin, ebony hands were nervously fingering the snowy counterpane. "De doctah sez Ise gwine to die, an' I specks I is!"

The mother's fast-coming tears were quickly forced back. "Po' lil' chile! But don' you worry de leastist bit! Mammy'll be right here wif you, clar to de end!"

"An' will I go to Heben?"

"Mos' assuridly, chile! You's bin good an' brave, an' de angels will com' down to de line fo' you."

"Will dey be wite or brack angels?"

"Lubly wite wuns, suah! —wif buful, shinin' wings, an' starry crowns on their heads!"

"Whar am de line, mammy?"

"Well, de line I speaks ob am called death. I'll jes' make a line here on de wite-wash wall, to splain de t'ing. See, honey, I takes yo' pencil an' draws it like dis. Down below de line am earf, an' dar abuv, am Heben. All you hab to do am to step up an' ober."

"Den de line ain't high or wide, mammy?"

"Laws, no, honey! Yo' lil' brudder, w'en he went, wuz a heap sight smaller dan you!"

"But boys can jump, mammy!"

"Po' lamb! You won't hab to. An' jes' as soon as you gits on de udder side, you'll be a lil' angel yo'self, Lucy!"

She smiled, and then sighed softly: "Let de pencil-line stay on de wall, please! I'll go befo' night, I thinks! An' I won't heah de birds wake up in de mawn-in'!"

"But dey's got birds up in Heben, deah! 'Course dey has!"

"Do de lil' angels go to school up dar?"

"Dunno! But I specks dey do. An' you can read right smart, to begin wif!"

"Will Jesus be de teacher?"

The tired mother choked back a sob. "Yes, honey! An' w'en you wearies ob study an' play, He'll tak'

you up in His arms, jes' as He did in New Testymint times wif de lil' chillen ob Galilee."

"An' brudder Macy will be dar too! Dat will be fine, mammy! I'll kiss him twicet fo' you, an' tell him dat we's misst him lots an' lots!"

"Yes, po' lamb! An' mammy'll hab two chillen safe in Heben, 'stid ob wun."

"Will I kno' it, w'en Ise crossin' ober de line ob death?"

"P'raps not, Lucy! You may jes' close yo' bright eyes, like in Blind-Man's-Buff, an' de angels will be dar to lead you!"

"Had I bettah begin to watch fo' dem now?"

"Dar's nuffin' to hindah! But say good-by fustest, chile!" She smilingly extended her wasted arms. "By-by, mammy deah! I hasn't allus bin good, an' Ise drefful sorry, 'deed I is!"

"Don' think 'bout it now! Jes' keep yo' eyes on de bressed line dat's boun' to come befo' you, in de sky!"

"Will you see it too, mammy?"

"Som' day, chile Lucy! Kiss mammy good-by!"

She drew the kind, tear-stained face down to her own. "You's wo'n out, mammy dear, wif wo'kin' all day, an' stayin' up wif me at nights! But you'll be suah to rest soon, kase lil' Lucy will be restin' too! An' she'll only be ober de line in Heben! We won't fo'git dat! It's easy to go now! May I say a lil' prayer out loud?"

"Yes, yes, honey!"

So the trembling fingers were reverently crossed. "Deah Jesus, Ise jes' a lil' pickaninny dat's brack as brack! But please let de wite angels come, an' tak' me ober de line up to yo' Heben-school in de sky! An' dar I'll try to be good, fo'ebber an' ebber! Comfort po' mammy, an' tell her not to cry, fo' she'll be all alone heah! Don' let her cry. Amen."

But the mother's tears were falling fast. "I can't let you go, honey! I jes' can't!"

"But if I gits safe cross de line, mammy, you needn't bury me down in de groun', like lil' Macy! An' you's suah to come too!"

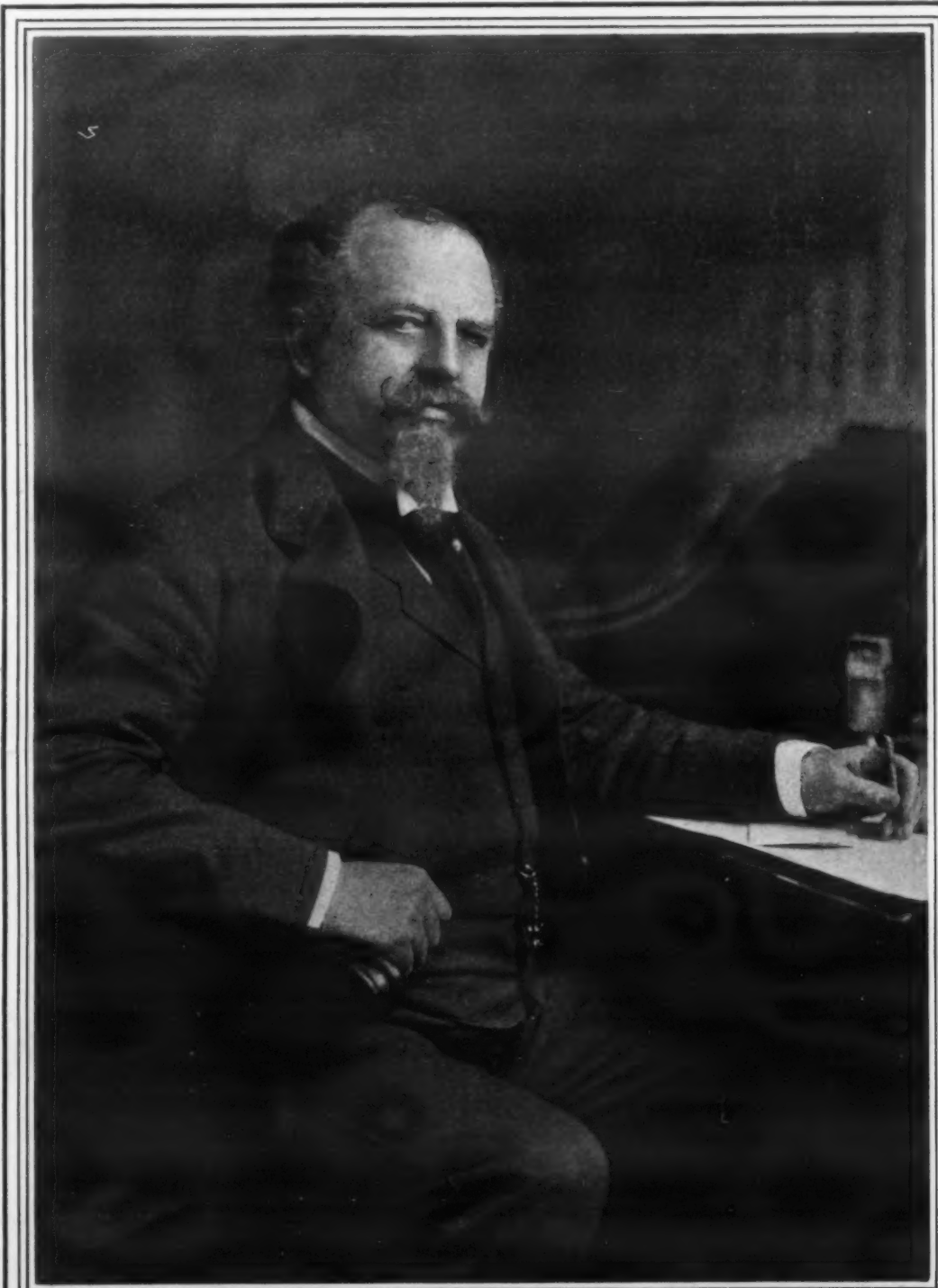
A passionate mother-kiss was the only response. The round black head sank more deeply into the pillow, and the bright eyes closed. "I mus' be at de line!" faltered the sweet child voice.

The woman sank on her knees by the little bed.

"Ise mos' ober—de—line! An'—dar's an—angel—com—in' fo'—lil' brack Lucy! Look, mammy!"

The dying child's eyes had again opened wide, and she was eagerly pointing upward. "Why, de line am low an' narrow, an' I isn't 'fraid—'deed I isn't! An' dat mus' be Heben! Oh!"

The last word was an exclamation of delight. But the mother said, with a groan, "My lil' Lucy am safe cross de line! God hab tuk her fo' keeps, an' I'll still praise His bressed name!"



HON. ADOLPHUS BUSCH, A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF ST. LOUIS.

## When Prince Henry Was a Boy.

WHEN PRINCE HENRY of Prussia was a little boy of eight or ten his sister Victoria, now the wife of His Serene Highness Prince Adolphe of Schaumburg-Lippe, was a pretty little roly-poly of five, and like all the children of the then Crown Princess of Prussia was simply and sensibly dressed and taught a simplicity of manner somewhat at variance with the strict etiquette that reigned in the Prussian court.

One day a group of children who had evidently strayed from their nurses stopped in front of a lady sketching in a secluded part of the Thier Garten, and stood watching her with intense interest. Presently they were lured into conversation, and the artist asked the eldest of the party, a haughty little black-eyed beauty, if she would tell her name. Drawing herself up, she answered with much state, "Princess Louise Margaret Augusta of Prussia, and my father is His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia."

"And you?" said the lady, turning to the round-faced little maid at her side. "Oh, mamma calls me 'Vicky,' and papa calls me 'Fatty,'" she answered, with a jolly little laugh.

"She is the daughter of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince," added the small cousin, reprovingly, but just

then the pursuing governess came in sight and with a joyous shout "Vicky" sped off down a green alley, the rest following like a flight of birds.

## Must Be Shown.

COFFEE DRINKERS REQUIRE PROOF.

WHEN persons insist on taking some kind of food or drink that causes disease it is not fair to blame a doctor for not curing them.

Coffee keeps thousands of people sick in spite of all the Doctor can do to cure them. There is but one way to get well. That is to quit coffee absolutely: a great help will be to shift over to Postum Food Coffee.

A case of this kind is illustrated by Mrs. E. Kelly, 233 — 8th Ave., Newark, N. J., who says, "I have been ailing for about eight years with bilious trouble and indigestion. Every doctor told me to give up coffee. I laughed at the idea of coffee hurting me, until about three years ago I was taken very bad and had to have a doctor attend me regularly."

"The Doctor refused to let me have coffee, but prescribed Postum Food Coffee. I soon got to making it so well that I could not tell the difference in taste between Postum and the common coffee."

"I began to improve right away and have never had a

bilious spell since giving up coffee and taking on Postum. When I started I weighed 109 pounds, now I weigh 130. My friends ask what has made the change and, of course, I tell them it was leaving off coffee and taking up Postum.

"I know husband will never go back to the old-fashioned coffee again. You can use my name if you print this letter, for I am not ashamed to have the public know just what I have to say about Postum and what it has done for me."

## Over-Exertion of Brain or Body.

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

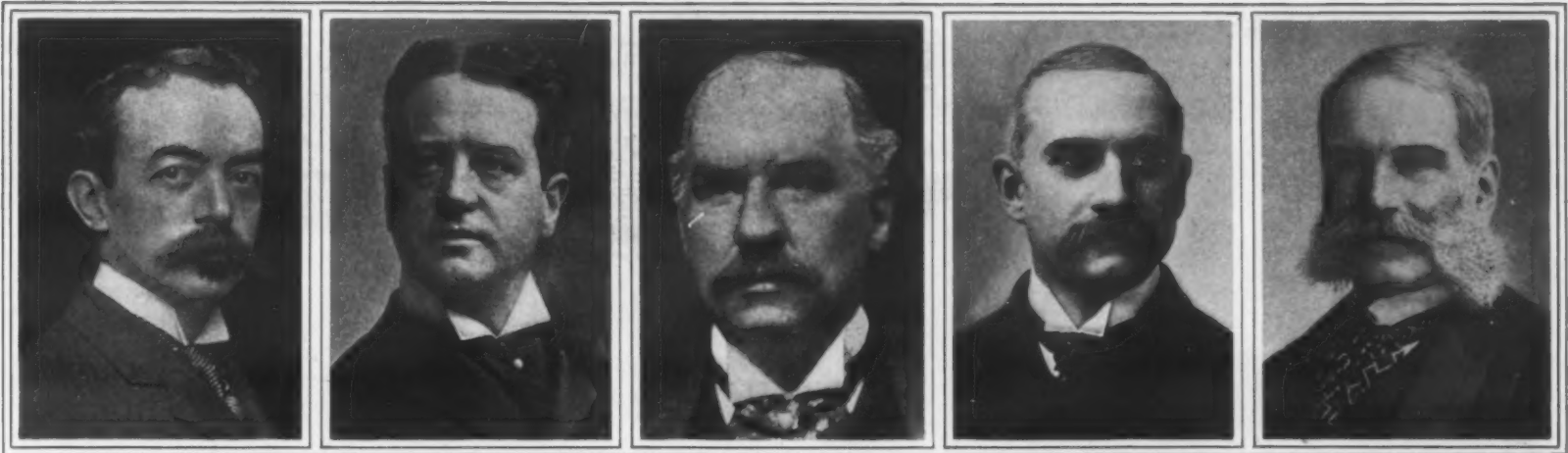
It is a wholesome tonic for body, brain and nerves. Wonderfully quick in its action.

## Pure Cow's Milk

made sterile and guarded against contamination, from beginning to baby's bottle, is the perfection of substitute feeding for infants. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has stood first among infant foods for more than forty years.

There is but one best. In bitters it is Abbott's, the Original Angostura. Get the genuine. At druggists'.





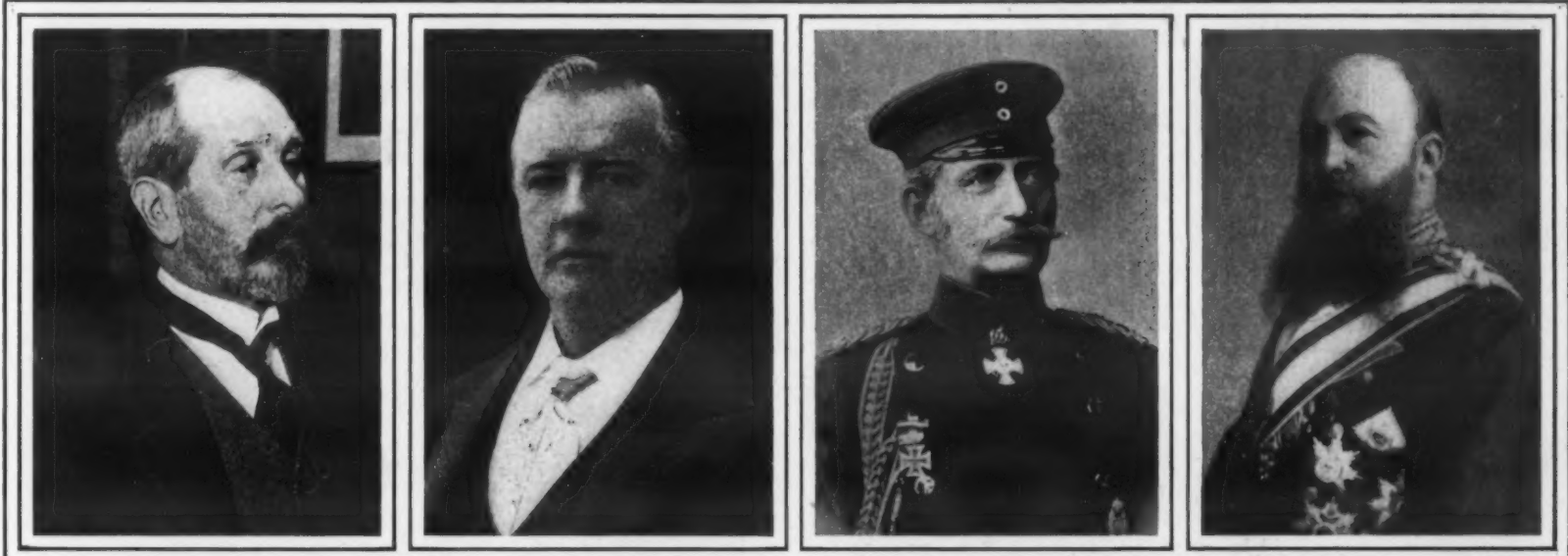
EDWARD D. ADAMS.

W. K. VANDERBILT.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

JAMES STILLMAN.

MORRIS K. JESSUP.



GUSTAV H. SCHWAB

HERMAN RIDDER, OF THE "STAATS-ZEITUNG."

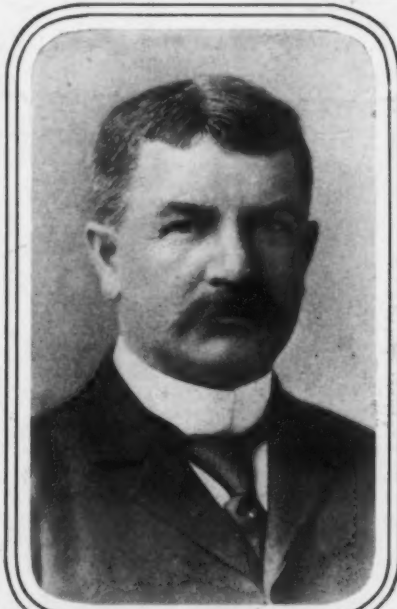
MAJ.-GEN. VON PLESSSEN, THE KAISER'S  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ SECRETARY OF  
THE IMPERIAL GERMAN NAVY.



THE DINING-ROOM  
IN THE  
OLYMPIA.

"Olympia" Esszim-  
mer.

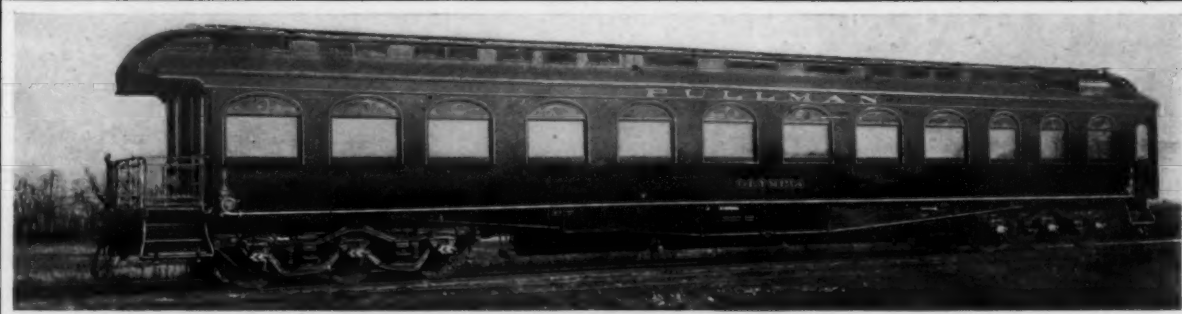


GEORGE W. BOYD, ASSISTANT PASSENGER  
AGENT PENNSYLVANIA R. R., WHO  
WILL HAVE CHARGE OF  
PRINCE HENRY'S  
TRAIN.  
George W. Boyd, Assistent Passagier Agent der  
Pennsylvania Eisenbahn, der Prinz  
Heinrich's Zug beaufsichtigt.



SLEEPING APART-  
MENT IN THE  
OLYMPIA.

"Olympia" Schlaf-  
zimmer.



THE PALATIAL OBSERVATION CAR THE OLYMPIA, PRINCE HENRY'S TRAIN—CAR THAT WAS USED BY THE LATE  
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ON HIS CALIFORNIA TRIP.

Der Palast-Eisenbahnwagen „Olympia“, Prinz Heinrich's Zug. Der Eisenbahnwagen wurde auf der California Reise des verstorbenen Präsidenten McKinley benutzt.

### THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE EMPEROR'S BROTHER.

#### Die beabsichtigte Unterhaltung des Kaiser's Bruder.

PROMINENT NEW YORKERS WHO WILL EXTEND THE HOSPITALITY OF THE CITY AND MEMBERS OF PRINCE HENRY'S SUITE.—THE CAR IN WHICH PRINCE HENRY WILL TOUR.

Hervorragende New Yorker, die den Gast in der Stadt New York bewillkommen werden. Der Eisenbahnwagen, in welchem Prinz Heinrich seine Reise machen wird.



# American Interest in Germany

By Professor Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard University



PROF. HUGO  
MUNSTERBERG.

WHEN PRINCE HENRY'S ship passed the statue of liberty in New York harbor the thoughts of millions of American newspaper readers greeted the gallant sailor prince and reflected on the causes which led to this unique historical event and on the effects which may result from this act of international courtesy. And these thoughts will be of a divergent character; only in one point will all heartily agree; every American will believe without any question that Prince Henry is sincerely interested in this country. Yes, even his enthusiastic words, that it was the dream of his life to see America and

the Americans, appear to every citizen under the Stars and Stripes only as the expression of a natural desire. Who would not have a deep interest in this land of unheard-of achievements and unparalleled progress!

The German's interest in the United States appears thus as a matter of course to-day—can the American who meets the prince report to him that a similar interest in the opposite direction is awake among us? The interest of the vacation tourist does not count; he makes his pilgrimage from Cologne for Heidelberg and Munich to enjoy the scenery and the treasures of the past, indifferent whether it is the German Rhine or the landscape of Switzerland which refreshes his tired nerves, whether it is German or Italian or classic art which he finds in the collections. All that is not interest in the German nation as such, in its life and work and ambition.

Such interest does not exist with us, indeed, but it has changed its character in different periods. There was a time when the German nation—as far as the conglomeration of states was to be called a nation—appeared to the Americans, on the one side, as the people of dreamers and thinkers, of poets and musicians, of philosophers and scholars, of men who are of no practical use, but who make the world nobler and clearer; and, on the other side, as the burdened people, whose masses crossed the ocean to escape the home miseries and to inundate as immigrants the land of liberty. In the former respect it captivated the imagination of the best; in the latter respect, it appealed to the general political understanding.

The times have changed; the new times, which have fulfilled the dream of German unity, have made the nation wealthy and glorious and free—there are no starving masses which seek new homesteads beyond the sea; the German immigration has almost ceased and the hundred thousands who leave the German ports for the New World are merely passing through from Russia or from the southern countries. But, alas, the people of dreamers and thinkers has changed, too; from the idealistic paths it seems to have turned to realistic work; the time of Bismarck and Moltke was not a fit time to produce a Kant or Lessing, a Schiller or Goethe, a Mozart or Beethoven. It is true, a regeneration of art and poetry has begun in our days, but there is no leading genius, and, above all, the written word is no longer the most characteristic expression of the national energies of the people.

Not a few Americans regret this sincerely, and when they wander through Germany they do not care to go to the magnificent palaces of the new Berlin, but to the quiet places of inspiration in Goethe's Weimar. And this admiration for Germany has decreased the more, the more art and science have grown up on American soil. Certainly the number of students who go over from us to Germany is to-day a hundred times larger than some decades ago, but the old feeling that Germany is the one schoolmaster of the world has faded away.

But in the place of the old a new and a double interest has been developed, a political and a commercial one. The commercial interest of the Americans in Germany has rapidly taken unexpected dimensions; every newspaper and every magazine takes part in the discussion. No wonder: the import of manufactured goods from Germany figures far beyond the hundred million line, and, above all, the export reaches almost a fourth of a billion, made up of cotton and petroleum, lumber and timber, wheat and rye, mining equipments and railway supplies, tools and agricultural implements. But to-day is unimportant compared with to-morrow; in what the future will bring lies the centre of the economic interest. All Germany takes up the "American danger," against which a protective policy of united Europe is the only proposed remedy; will a new tariff exclude America from her best customer? And it is not the direct exchange alone; the

two great manufacturing peoples become every day sharper competitors in the world market; will the cheap wages of Germany or the natural resources of the American soil give the more effective advantage?

But this commercial interest concerning the world market turns almost at every point into a political interest concerning the world power. The national honor thrills us still more than the national wealth. And when the American looks over to the European nations, he knows that England is weakened by an abscess which will not close for many years; he does not expect much in political life from the Romanic nations; he does expect much from Russia, but not before the twenty-first century; for the immediate future Germany is the one world power on which he must fix his eyes. But it is not at all only the interest in the political rival; it is just as much the sympathetic interest in the political friend whose wonderful progress in strength and wealth and power awakens the sin-

to experts instead of the dilettanteism of the masses, idealistic aristocracy instead of realistic democracy; and this whole system of aristocratic ideals finds, too, its most natural symbolic expression in the rulers of the country.

Let us take Prince Henry not only as the representative of that commercial-political Germany which is like us, but also as representative of that aristocratic-idealistic Germany, from which we can learn in education and scholarship, in administration and expert training, in art and music, in poetry and philosophy. That has nothing whatever to do with the historical form of state; monarchies can become democratic to-day, and republics can absorb aristocratic-idealist tendencies. If we cheer Prince Henry only in the first rôle, the episode of his visit will be all very well, but, like all obvious experiences, soon forgotten; if we work up the understanding of the more remote view, not everyone will applaud at once, but it will have a lasting value for the benefit of the country.

## A Successful Young Banker.

ONE OF the representative citizens of New York of German extraction, is Percival Kühne, banker. He was born in New York City, April 6th, 1861, the son of Frederick and Ellen Josephine (Miller) Kühne. His father, a native of Magdeburg, Germany, was a prominent banker of New York, and for over sixteen years, until the close of the Franco-Prussian war, was representative of most of the German states now forming the empire of Germany; his mother was a daughter of George J. Miller, of New York, and a descendant of an old and aristocratic English family. Percival Kühne was educated in the schools of his native city, and continued in Germany his preparation for a business career. Upon his return home in 1884 he entered the banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, founded by his father, to whose interest, both in New York and Leipzig, he succeeded in 1893. This connection brought Mr. Kühne prominently before New York's financial circles, and coupled with his exceptional business ability, rapidly determined his important co-operation in the affairs of several large corporations. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce; was a founder and organizer of the Colonial Trust Company, of which he is a trustee; a member of the executive committee; a member of the finance committee, and a trustee of the Citizen's Savings Bank; also a trustee in the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company and Colonial Safe Deposit Company, and is closely identified with the affairs of several other prominent institutions. Mr. Kühne is a veteran of company K, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; a Mason of degree in Holland Lodge, No. 8, F. & A. M., and a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Union League, and Calumet clubs of New York City. He is an active supporter of the New York Botanical Garden; New York Zoological Garden; American Academy of Political and Social Science; Metropolitan Museum of Art, and other similar societies for public amusement and instruction. In 1893 Mr. Kühne was married to Lillian Middleton, daughter of Hamilton R. Kerr and granddaughter of John Kerr, founder and first president of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railway Company. Through her maternal great-grandmother, Margaret (Worthington) Smith, Mrs. Kühne is a lineal descendant of Nicholas Worthington, who took the oath of allegiance to King Charles in 1678, and whose family is traced back in Burke's "Peerage" to King Henry III.

## Fresh and Strong.

FOOD THAT SENDS ONE ALONG.

"I FOUND a food at last that I could work on and that would keep me fresh and strong. I have been a school teacher for eleven years, and every year toward the last have felt more or less worn out, and have been bothered particularly with my stomach and serious constipation.

"Last year I used Grape-Nuts regularly at both morning and evening meals and the result was really wonderful. I have been entirely cured of the troubles spoken of, and don't know what it is to take a dose of physic any more. The old nervousness and sleeplessness have gone. No more do I lie awake nights until my brain is in a whirl. Now I sleep all night long like a healthy child.

"I was the only teacher out of fourteen, in our public school, who did not miss a day on account of sickness during the last session. I have been able to do more hard studying than ever before, and took up the teachers' state reading work, completed the course and passed a successful examination at the last institute.

"Grape-Nuts in my case has proved the truth of the assertion that it is a brain and nerve builder. I would especially recommend it for tired, over-worked school teachers, or any other brain worker." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

It is far wiser to build up health and strength naturally with food than to crutch along on some kind of medicine and let the disease finally do its work.

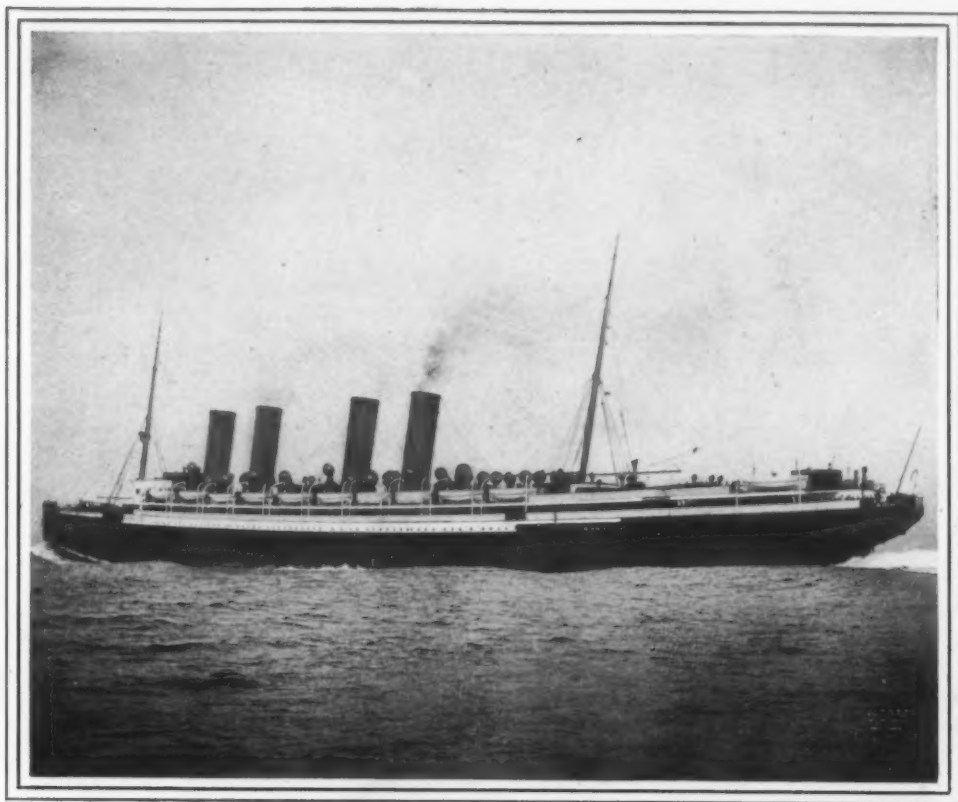


PERCIVAL KÜHNE, A WELL-KNOWN NEW YORK BANKER.

cere admiration of the American, who enjoys the strong and healthy progress everywhere. It is this sympathy which dwells, as on the symbol of the best in Germany, on the brilliant figure of the chivalrous Emperor, who is, indeed, to the American to-day the most interesting figure of Europe.

To greet the Emperor's brother as the most welcome representative of this healthy, industrious, progressive, powerful Germany, is the desire of the whole American nation to-day. It is the obvious thing which is the most pleasant to all, as obvious things mostly are; but there is besides this a less obvious view possible, which is less sympathetic to many, and yet, perhaps, not less desirable for the deepest interests of the nation. We said that the economic and political interest in Germany has suppressed the interest of earlier times, which turned to Germany's intellectual and æsthetic, moral and idealistic forces. It is natural, and yet unfair and unfortunate, that this aspect has been neglected. To be sure, Germany's efforts in the outer world are more visible to the surface view than the internal energies which work there toward idealistic aims. But Germany's chief mission to the world remains, after all, the filling of the world with the belief in ideal goods, this belief which brings about the emphasis on duty instead of on utility and pleasure, the leadership of the most educated instead of equality, the subordination

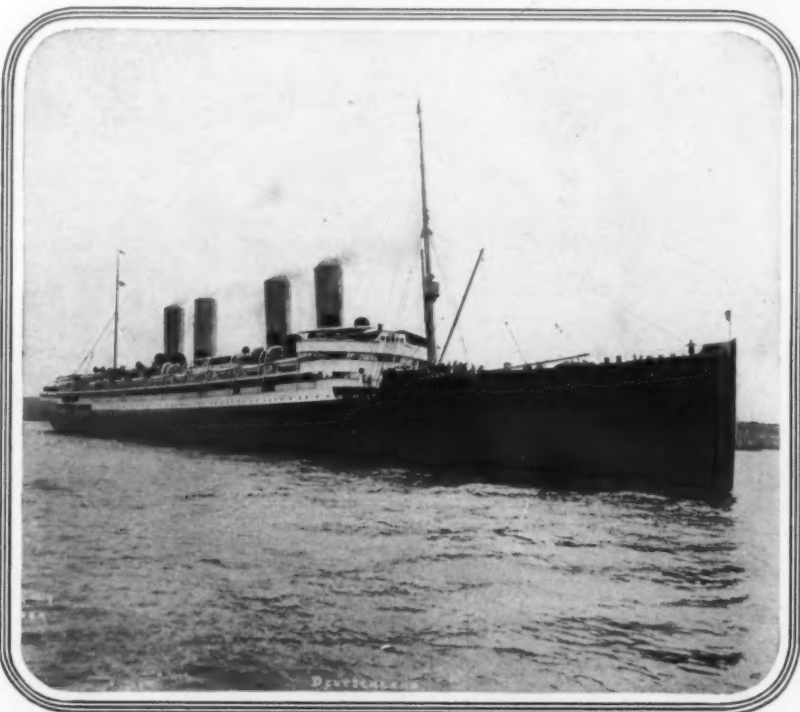




THE KRONPRINZ WILHELM WHICH BRINGS THE PRINCE TO THE UNITED STATES.—Dunn.  
Der Kronprinz Wilhelm, welcher den Prinzen nach die Vereinigten Staaten bringt.



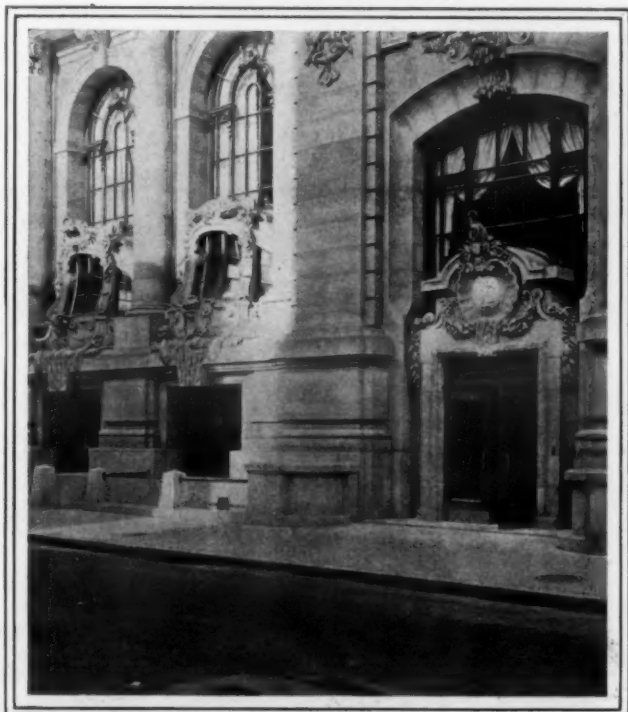
STATEROOM IN THE KRONPRINZ WHERE HE SLEEPS.—Dunn.  
Eine Kajüte am Kronprinz wo er schläft.



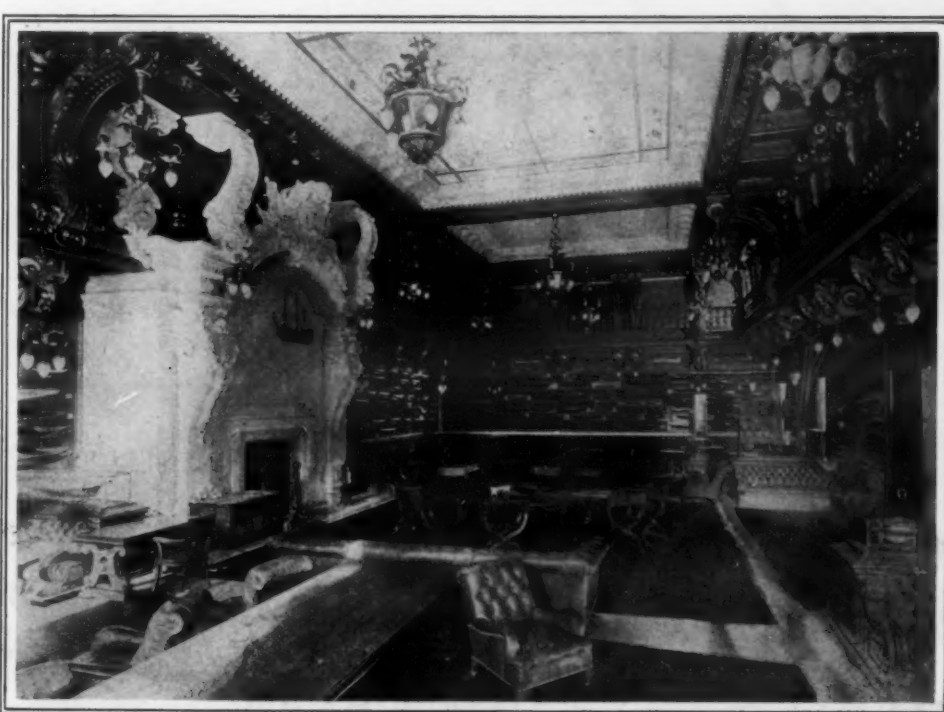
THE DEUTSCHLAND, ON WHICH HE WILL RETURN TO GERMANY.—Byron.  
Der Deutschland, auf welchem er zurückfahren wird.



CORNER OF SMOKING ROOM IN THE DEUTSCHLAND.—Byron.  
Winkel im Rauchzimmer am Deutschland.



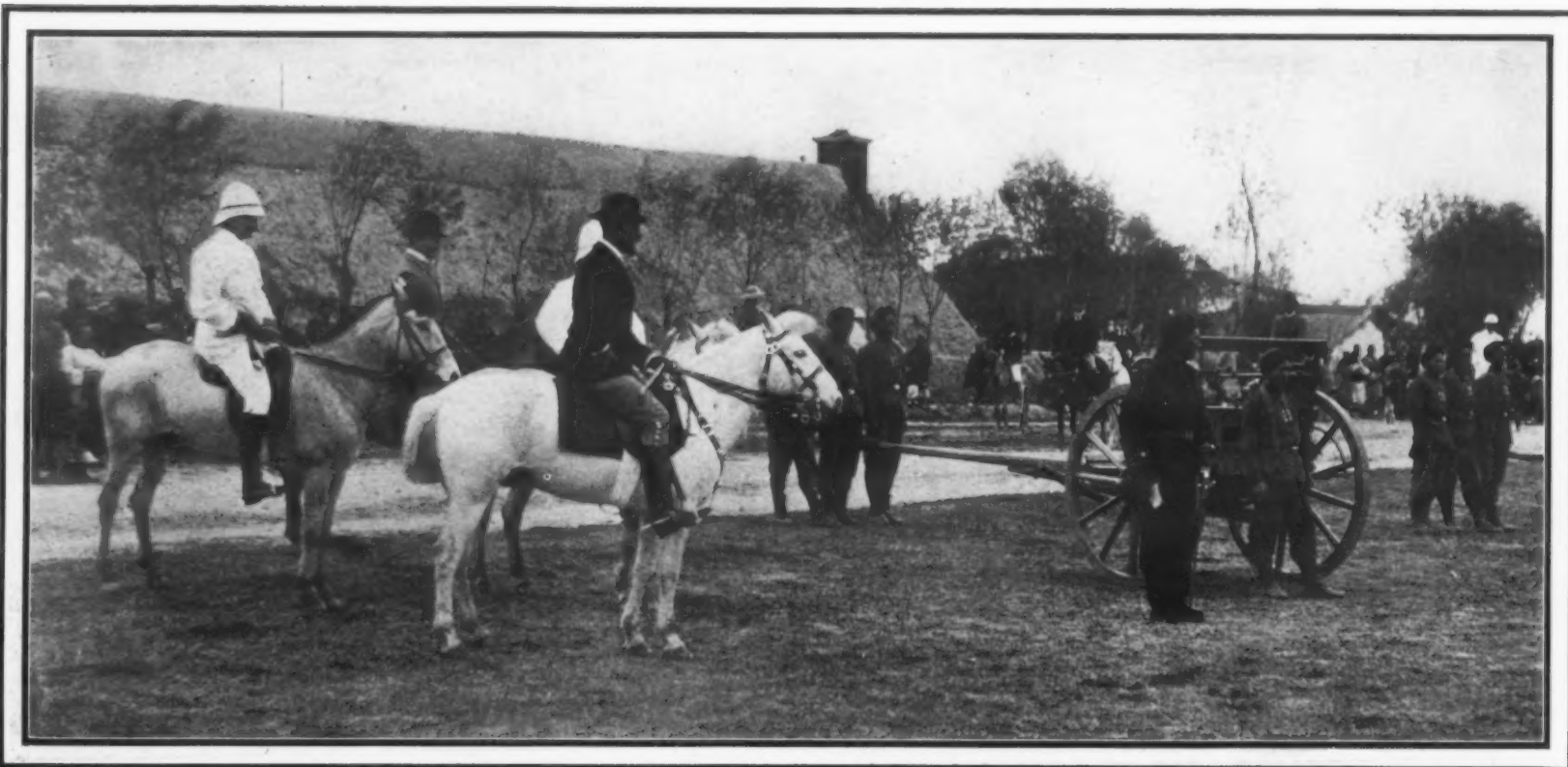
ENTRANCE OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB'S ELEGANT HOME.—Dunn.  
Gingang zu dem eleganten Quartier des New York Yacht Clubs.



MODEL ROOM IN THE YACHT CLUB WHERE TYPES OF ALL THE FAMOUS RACING CRAFT ARE DISPLAYED.—Dunn.  
Modell-Zimmer in dem Yacht Club, wo Typen aller die berühmten Fahrzeuge ausgestellt sind.

WHERE PRINCE HENRY IS ENTERTAINED ON SEA AND LAND.  
Wo Prinz Heinrich unterhalten wird auf See und am Land.  
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND PRIVATE CLUBS EAGER TO HAVE HIM THEIR GUEST.  
Dampfschiff Gesellschaften und private Clubs sehnen sich ihn als Gast zu haben.





PRINCE HENRY WATCHING CHINESE ARTILLERY PRACTICE AT WOOSUNG.

Prinz Heinrich schaut den Chinesischen Artillerie-Übungen zu in Woosung.

## Prince Henry as an American Saw Him in China

Edwin Wildman, late Vice-Consul-General at Hong Kong

PRINCE HENRY of Prussia is a remarkable man. Almost a sovereign, he trips around the world with the agility of a Cook's tourist. When England and Russia were wrangling over the Chinese question, neither daring to move first, Prince Henry sailed up the China coast with a fleet of war ships, landed a German host at Chee Foo and Kia Chow and pushed on to Peking. There, in spite of Oriental hide-bound conservatism, he secured a personal audience with the Empress Dowager, being the first foreigner of his rank in all history who had been granted a face-to-face audience with the sovereign of China.

Further, he suggested to the Empress Dowager that she not only, in the future, receive foreign ambassadors, but that it would be greatly to her interest and credit if she would entertain the wives and daughters of the representatives of foreign powers in Peking. Much to the surprise of everyone the Empress immediately sent out cards and held a reception to both the ministers and their wives. Having thus at one stroke broken down the diplomatic and social barriers of ages, the prince returned to Hong Kong and patched up the faux pas of Admiral Von Diederich at Manila Bay by placing himself in command of the German Asiatic squadron and making the amende honorable to Admiral Dewey.

The prince's presence in Asia during '98 and '99 was a tremendous incentive to Germany's trade in the Far East. Wherever he went he entertained lavishly and incidentally made a very powerful naval demonstration. Germany's commercial interests in China are enormous, and her settlements in the various colonies and "spheres" of England and France are second only to that of those nations themselves. In the Philippines her trade is almost as large as that of Great Britain, which, previous to the war, held first place. Germany, with her colonial am-

bitions, was vitally interested in both the disposition of the Philippines and the opportunities that were ripening in China. Thus, when the prince and his imperial brother parted, previous to his Asiatic journey, it was said that Emperor William reminded Prince Henry that if China found herself in need of an Emperor his Majesty was not unwilling to accept the responsibility.

Prince Henry's tour in China was, however, a social rather than military triumph. His presence was everywhere the occasion of elaborate social functions. The Chinese outdid themselves in showing him courtesy. To them he responded with a lavish hand, and his "club ship," as it was called, was the scene of many a notable ball and dinner such as Chinese officials had never before seen. The Deutschland was admirably built for the purpose she fulfilled, although her fighting ability was nil. In the prince's apartments, for no less comprehensive word describes them, were hung large oil paintings of the Kaiser and the prince. They were also decorated with the original pen-and-ink drawings, at least three by two and a half feet, that made the Emperor so famous, and, in the minds of many, ridiculous, some four years back. One of them represented an allegorical figure of Germany, in the person of the Kaiser, standing in the door of the Temple of Peace, bidding succor to the world's persecuted, while with a sword in his hand he is ready to slay all the enemies of justice—and incidentally of Germany. In other words, the Emperor represented himself as the champion of peace, even if he had to fight for it. The other picture was an allegorical representation of Germany in the act of slaying some sort of a dragon, the personification of rebellion. They were both interesting and showed what a good opinion of himself the Kaiser has. Of the Kaiser as an artist the less said the better.

The prince's visit to America will not be without ben-

efit, even though it fails to promote an Anglo-German alliance. More than anything else it will make us acquainted with a really fine gentleman who is quite democratic and thoroughly at home with contemporaneous affairs, although, when the prince was at Hong Kong, he was not as well posted as he has since become. When Lieutenant Hobson came out to Hong Kong he happened to arrive the day a large ball was being given to the prince and the princess by the German residents. When he was presented to the prince His Highness turned to his chamberlain and asked who Hobson was. The chamberlain being unable to elucidate the prince remained in darkness until the American Consul-General was appealed to; but then, it was only the other day that I read of a man, up in Vermont, who didn't know "who the man Dewey" was, so we mustn't judge harshly.

Prince Henry belongs to the class of men we call "strenuous." He is decidedly a man of action, a man of much diplomatic ability, particularly in a social sense, and the "Prince of Wales" of the German Empire. Instead of flitting away his time with the diversions of court life, hunting and gambling, he chose an entirely different sort of existence. Early in life he took to the navy and has been a seaman ever since, traveling into all parts of the world and getting into touch with national life outside the confines of the Fatherland, enlarging the sphere of empire whenever he could.

If there can be any regret over his visit to this country it must be because he will not bring his charming wife with him. In 1887 he married the Princess Irene and strengthened the German ties to the British throne, for she is a daughter of the Grand Duke Louis of Hesse and Princess Alice of England, and it is a matter of never-ceasing wonder to the American that, despite the blood

Continued on page 208.



PRINCE HENRY INSPECTING THE WOOSUNG GARRISON.

Prinz Heinrich Inspektiert die Woosung Garnison.





KAISER WILHELM I., GRANDFATHER OF THE PRESENT EMPEROR.—Berlin Photographic Co.  
Kaiser Wilhelm I., Großvater des jetzigen Kaisers.



FREDERICK II., FATHER OF EMPEROR WILLIAM.—Berlin Photographic Co.  
Friedrich II., Kaiser Wilhelm's Vater.



A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF GERMANY AND THEIR CHARMING FAMILY.  
Eine merkwürdige Photographie des Kaisers und der Kaiserin von Deutschland und ihre liebenswürdige Familie.

**THREE GENERATIONS OF GERMAN MONARCHS.**  
**Drei Generationen Deutscher Monarchen.**

THE POWERFUL HOHENZOLLERNS AND THE PRESENT HEIRS TO THE THRONE, EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SONS.  
Die mächtige Hohenzollern und die jetzigen Erben zum Thron, Kaiser Wilhelm's Söhne.



LESLIE'S WEEKLY







KAISER WILHELM II., THE YOUNG RULER OF A POWERFUL EMPIRE.

Kaiser Wilhelm II., Der Junge Herrscher eines Mächtigen Landes.

*From a Painting by M. Koner.—Copyright 1894 Photographische Gesellschaft and Reproduced by Permission of Berlin Photographic Co.*





# The Strong Teutonic Element in the United States

IMPORTANT PART WHICH OUR GERMAN-BORN CITIZENS HAVE PLAYED IN OUR DEVELOPMENT

By Charles M. Harvey

IT IS related that a year or two ago William II., when asked if he would grant an audience to a gentleman who was described as a distinguished German-American, answered that he knew what an American was, and also what a German was, but that he was teetotally in the dark as to what a German-American could be. The Emperor was right. Whatever his birthplace may be, a citizen of a country with representative institutions becomes a part of that country, and shares in its name just as do its native-born sons. This is particularly true of the United States, in which every citizen, naturalized equally with native, participates in the making of the laws, and has a voice in the general business of its government. Moreover, this truth is emphatically recognized and constantly acted upon by the particular element of the American population which was born in William II.'s country.

When the Kaiser's brother and personal representative, Prince Henry, lands in New York he will be in a city which has more residents of German birth and descent than has any city in Germany except Berlin and Hamburg. He will be in a country which has more of these than any one of the two score of kingdoms, grand duchies, duchies, and principalities comprised in the German Empire except Prussia. Every one of these millions of Americans of Teutonic birth and lineage feels, and justly so, that he has as much stake in the welfare of the United States as has any of his native-born neighbors, even though they trace their descent to the Jamestown colony. Every one of these experiences an equal exaltation in the country's reputation and advancement, and is actuated by an equal determination to keep that name unsullied. The fact that the German-born citizens of the United States have acted upon this principle from the beginning is one of the reasons why they have always been regarded as one of the most desirable ingredients of the American population. It is one of the reasons why they have played so large a part in the country's social and political development.

Germans were among the early settlers of the thirteen British colonies. Under the auspices of the Frankfort Land Company, Francis Daniel Pastorius led twenty families from Crefeld, who laid the foundations of Germantown, part of the present Philadelphia, in 1683, two years after Charles II. granted all the territory west of the Delaware to William Penn. Pastorius' colony was the first considerable German settlement in this country, but there were Germans here before that time. By way of England they began coming over in small numbers soon after the treaty of Westphalia of 1648, which ended the thirty years' war. Some Germans were in Gustavus Adolphus' colony of Swedes who located on the Delaware in 1638. Some, it is believed, were part of the crew of Holland's Half Moon, in which, in 1609, when skirting the American coast in search of a short cut to Asia, Henry Hudson sailed up the great river which has since borne his name. By way of the port of Philadelphia over 100,000 Germans had landed in this country prior to the beginning of the Revolution, and others, though a much smaller number, entered at other ports. The Germans constituted more than a third of the population of Pennsylvania in 1776.

Of the 10,356,644 foreign-born residents of the United States in 1900, 2,666,990 were furnished by Germany, as compared with 1,618,567 by Ireland. No other country's contribution came anywhere near the million mark, England's, which was the closest to that line, being 842,078. America's population of German birth and descent must number fully 15,000,000, or a fifth of the country's entire population.

## II.

The Germans' social influence began to be felt very early in the country's career. Men of Teutonic lineage were in the Continental Congress and in the convention which framed the Constitution. The first Speaker of the House of Representatives, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, belonged to a family of Americans of German descent which contributed many members to the service of the nation. Sturdy old General Nicholas Herkimer, who was mortally wounded at Oriskany, was one of America's most intrepid soldiers in the war for independence. De Kalb, who was killed at Camden, rendered brilliant service to his adopted country in that struggle, and so did Steuben, one of Frederick the Great's favorite officers, for whom several counties and towns in the United States have been named.

But the German element began to be a potent force in American history long before the thirteen colonies thought of separating from England. At the Quakers' yearly meeting in Pennsylvania in 1688 Pastorius was one of the signers of a protest against the buying, holding, or selling of slaves. This was the beginning of the agitation which, culminating in war long afterward, resulted in the extirpation of slavery in America. Pastorius' protest was twelve years before Samuel Sewall of Massachusetts published his "Selling of Joseph." It was a century before the Continental Congress passed the ordinance which shut slavery out from what afterward became the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and which won the great West for freedom. It was 143 years before William Lloyd Garrison started the Liberator, 175 years before Lincoln emancipated the slaves of the confederate states, and 177 years before the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution proclaimed that slavery should never hereafter "exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

When the Mexican war made a large addition to United

States territory, from which the Wilmot proviso strove to exclude slavery, the country had a large number of Germans to whom freedom's appeal was particularly strong. The failure of the insurrections in Prussia, Austria, Baden, Saxony, the Palatinate, and other German localities sent tens of thousands of highly educated men with liberal aspirations to the United States. These, with some of their countrymen who came here earlier and others later—Lieber, Muench, Schurz, Preetorius, Kapp, Koerner, Sigel, Hecker, and others—rose in revolt against the Democratic and Whig parties when the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854 repealed the Missouri compromise of 1820 and threw open to slavery a region from which it had been excluded by the Missouri adjustment. Out of eighty-eight German newspapers in the United States at that time, eighty were against the repeal of the Missouri compromise. The great majority of the Germans joined the new party created in 1854 to oppose slavery extension, which adopted the Republican name, and which had its origin in the Northwest, where the Germans in that day as in this were especially powerful numerically. This swing of the Germans to the Republican party broke the partisan alliance existing until then between the agricultural South and the agricultural West, put the Democratic party, which had then controlled the government for nearly sixty years, in the minority, and has kept it in the minority the greater part of the time ever since.

## III.

The influence which America's citizens of German birth or ancestry had in the anti-slavery crusade, from the days of Pastorius (who is the subject of Whittier's poem, "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim") to those of Francis Lieber and Frederick Kapp, was effectively supplemented by the service which they rendered in the war which slavery precipitated. The Germans, particularly in the West, composed a very large ingredient of the Union armies and contributed many officers who won a high reputation for courage and military skill. It was the men of German birth or lineage—Sigel, Osterhaus, Kallman, Stifel, Schaeffer, Boernstein, Schuttner, Hassendeubel, and many others, some of whom won a national reputation—who, holding up the hands of Blair and Lyon in the dark days of the first half of 1861, and furnishing most of the soldiers who at the outset responded to Lincoln's calls, saved Missouri for the Union.

In dealing with the issues which came after the war their conduct was equally creditable. Many of them opposed the harsher features of the reconstruction policy which was evolved in the fight between Congress and President Johnson. Carl Schurz, Dr. Emil Preetorius, and many others of America's German-born sons rendered effective aid to Thomas A. Jenckes, Dorman B. Eaton, George William Curtis, E. L. Godkin, and the rest of the pioneers in the civil service reform movement which, beginning in 1865, culminated in the Pendleton act signed by President Arthur in 1883.

When the so-called "Ohio idea" of 1868 of paying the principal and interest of the public debt in depreciated greenbacks swept the West, and carried with it many leaders of both the great parties noted until that time for their political sanity and conservatism, the vast majority of the country's German citizens preserved their moral balance, and aided in saving the nation from this policy of dishonor and disaster. In the fall of 1900, when the issue of the presidential contest seemed to be in doubt, attempts were made to ascertain the attitude of the Germans of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and the rest of the states of the great Northwest on the silver and other issues. That was the region in which they were most numerous. Slavery had shut them out from the South (except in a few spots in Texas and one or two other states) before the civil war, as it did immigrants of all races, and comparatively few immigrants from any European countries have gone into the South even since the war. All the Teutonic element which was of any importance in a political way was and is in the West. "As the Germans go so goes the country," said the politicians in the closing days of the canvass of 1900. The result of that election showed how they went. In the contests against municipal corruption in the great cities of the country down to the one in which Tammany was recently overthrown and Seth Low elected Mayor of New York, America's sons of German lineage have always borne a conspicuous and honorable part.

## IV.

Among this element of America's citizens individualism is often as marked a trait as idealism. "Wherever," said Bismarck, "four Germans are gathered together there will be at least five political opinions." Possibly the Chancellor had in mind the Frankfort National Assembly of scholars and doctrinaires in the tumultuous days of 1848, which spent several months discussing the natural rights of man and the best way of establishing them in a German republic until their enemies on the outside dispersed the Assembly and took away some of the rights which its members and the rest of their fellow citizens already had.

But this tendency to theorize has, in the United States, been tempered by the Anglo-Saxon regard for the practicalities. All ingredients of Americans have learned the value of concession and compromise where an object cannot be even partially attained in any other way. They take the half loaf rather than, by holding out for the whole one, endanger their chances of getting any of it at all.

The influence of the German ingredient of that vast

racial blend called the American has been potent and persistent. Some of the ways in which this influence has been exerted have already been pointed out. Others will be mentioned here. The great number of sects into which the early German immigrants were divided was one of the causes which compelled that separation between church and state which has been one of the marks of distinction between the United States and the rest of the great nations of the world, which has established an equality before the law between men of all faiths and of no faith at all, which has created a real republic, and which has been one of the leading causes of the country's greatness and power.

They have imparted a taste for painting, sculpture, music, and all the fine arts in America. They have liberalized, especially in the great cities, the narrowness of the Puritan ideal of social conduct. They have tempered the tremendous nervous energy of the Anglo-American element of the population. They have given a solidity, a conservatism, and a balance to the nation. Carl Schurz, who is a member of the committee which is to receive Prince Henry in New York, and who was once a rebel against the authority of the prince's house in Prussia, will not be objected to by the prince, whom he is to assist in entertaining. The prince, on his tour through the country, will see hundreds of thousands of persons who were born in the same locality as Mr. Schurz, but none of them legitimately come under that compound classification which the German Emperor assails. All are as genuine Americans as are the persons who trace their descent back to the men who came over on the Mayflower.

## Visits of Famous Foreigners.

Continued from page 196.

tary of State was occupied by Miss Alger, daughter of the Secretary of War. The seat opposite the President was occupied by the Vice-President and that facing the prince by the German Ambassador. All the members of the Cabinet and prominent members of Congress were among the guests.

It is a notable fact that Prince Henry is one of the few royal visitors who has come to America as the representative of the ruler of a nation. Almost all of the titled foreigners who have preceded him traveled incognito, and in consequence the etiquette permissible has had considerably greater latitude than obtains when a member of one of the great reigning houses of Europe sets foot in America as the guest of the national government.

## Prince Henry as an American Saw Him.

Continued from page 304.

relationships that exist between the royal houses of Germany and England, they always seem to be working at cross purposes with each other.

Personally Prince Henry is a very democratic individual. He is a great pedestrian, fond of hunting big game, and even a devout disciple of the bicycle. I have often seen him and his wife, accompanied by his aid, Captain Mueller, who comes over with him, speeding along the public roads of Hong Kong, picking his way among a seething mass of Chinese humanity, drunken sailors, and Eurasian workmen. Every day while on shore in Oriental ports the prince and his wife were accustomed to take long walks, sometimes going quite a distance into the interior, seldom, if ever, accompanied by a guard of any kind. Prince Henry has the "kingly" face and bearing, though, in all his travels, he has gained the reputation of doing "in Rome as the Romans do," so Americans may expect to be delightfully surprised in meeting a very frank, active, and all-around good fellow, who, stripped of his trappings, would easily pass for an energetic, wide-awake American gentleman.

EDWIN WILDMAN.

## An Eighty-Million-Dollar Monopoly.

NO one in France can make or sell a cigar, or sell tobacco in any form without a government permit. The retail shops are generally kept by women, the widows of soldiers or officers, and often by old soldiers themselves. In some of the larger cities there are establishments called *tobacs de luxe*, where the finer brands are sold and imported. These establishments are owned by the government, and are always in charge of men appointed by the same. They are not permitted to retail. In the ordinary factory the work of packing is done by girls, three of whom will put up 12,000 packages a day, their wages being respectively, sixty, seventy, and seventy-five cents per day. No one but women and young girls are engaged in making cigars, cigarettes, and fillers, and in cutting wrappers. The highest wages paid a woman or girl for work is one dollar a day. Their situations are very desirable, and there is constantly a long list of applicants. The boxes for cheap cigars are made of cardboard. The wooden boxes are made from the heads of hogsheads in which the tobacco is shipped. In the manufacturing districts where men work twelve hours a day, they are not permitted to smoke, and thus has grown the habit of chewing. The government realizes a profit on the business of between \$60,000,000 and \$80,000,000 annually. The best tobacco is imported from the United States, and American cigars are always in demand.



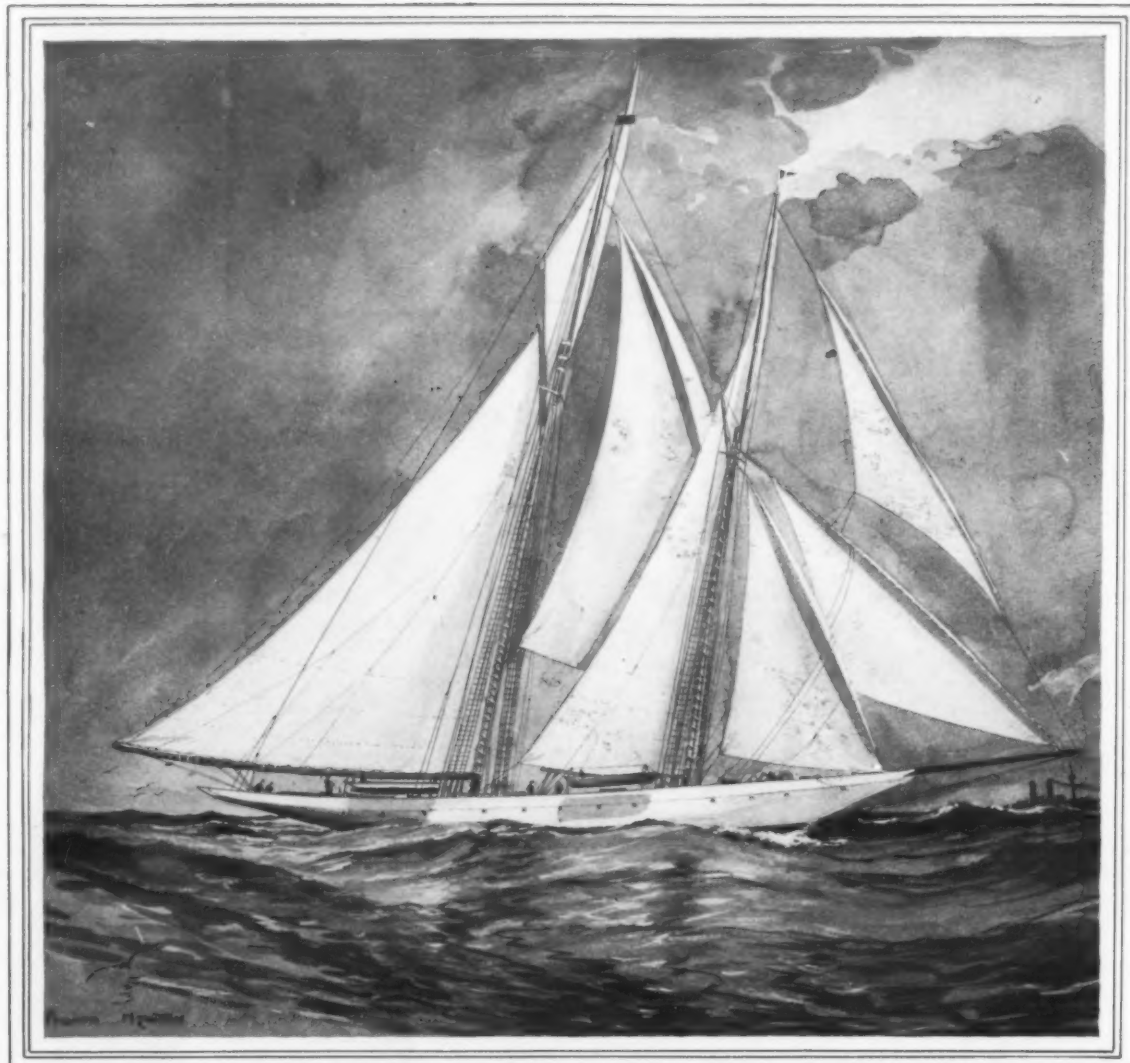


PRINCESS IRENE OF HESSE.

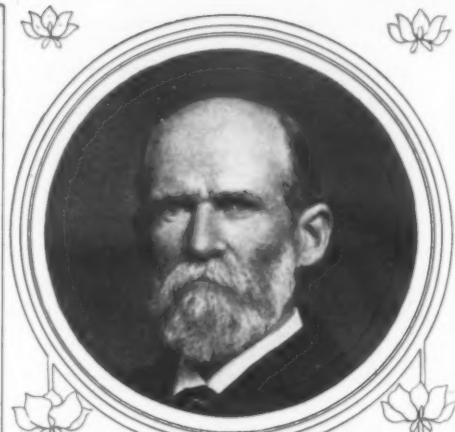
THE BEAUTIFUL WIFE OF OUR ROYAL GUEST IS THE DAUGHTER OF THE LAMENTED PRINCESS ALICE,  
FAVORITE DAUGHTER OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Prinzessin Irene von Hessen. — Die hübsche Frau unseres königlichen Gastes ist die Tochter des unlängst verstorbenen Prinzessin Alice, Liebling-Tochter Königin Victoria's.





EMPEROR WILLIAM'S NEW AMERICAN SCHOONER-YACHT "METEOR."—Drawn by Parker Newton from Plans of the Designer, A. Cary Smith.  
Kaiser Wilhelm's neue amerikanische Schooner Yacht "Meteor."



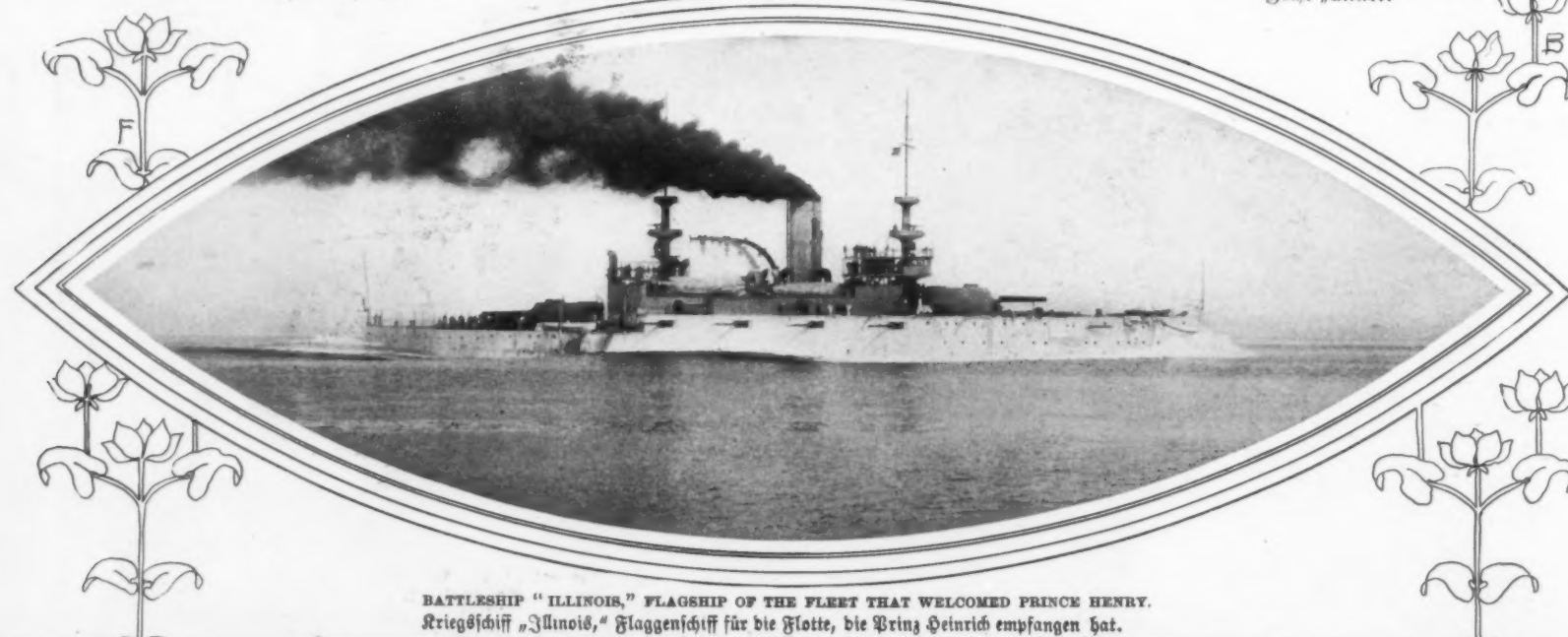
A. CARY SMITH, DESIGNER OF  
THE KAISER'S NEW  
YACHT.

A. Cary Smith, Zeichner des  
Kaiser's neuen Yacht.

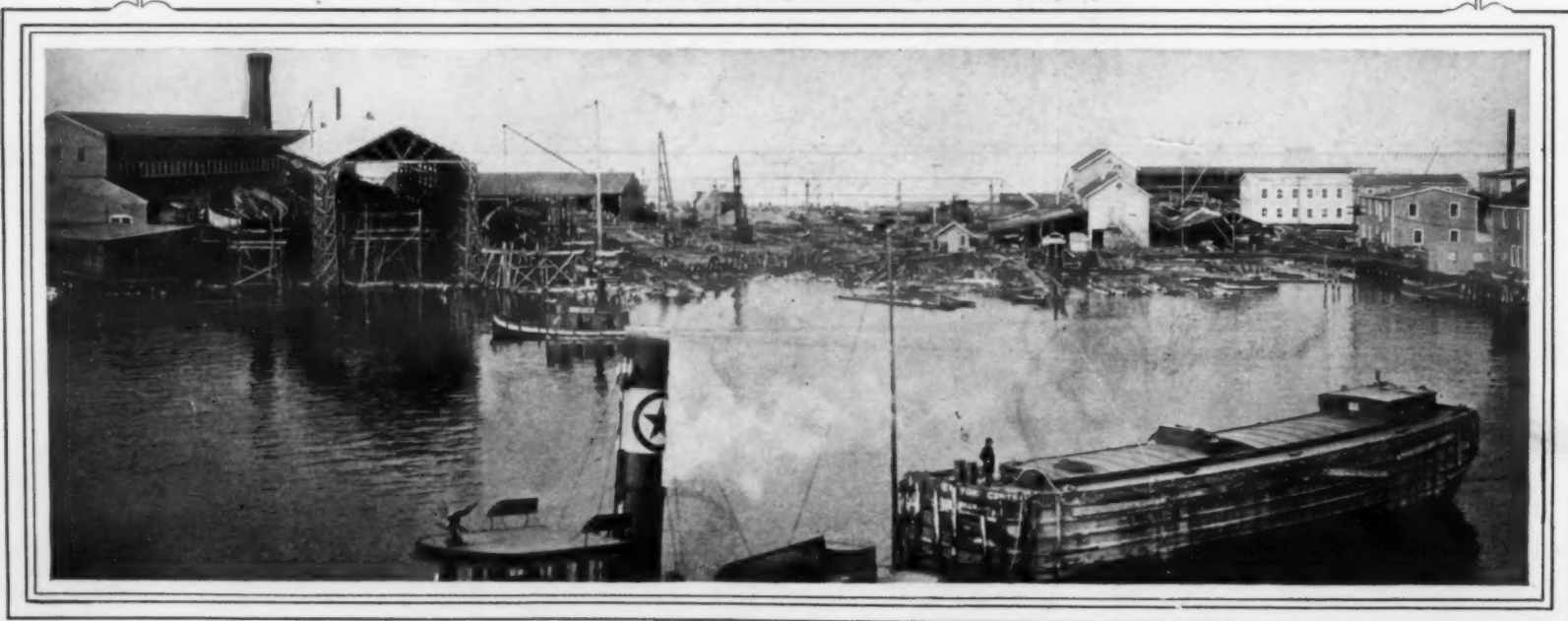


W. WALLACE DOWNEY, OF THE TOWNSEND-  
DOWNEY SHIPBUILDING CO., BUILDERS  
OF THE YACHT "METEOR."

W. Wallace Downey, vom Townsend-Downey  
Shipbuilding Co., Schiffbauers der  
Yacht "Meteor."



BATTLESHIP "ILLINOIS," FLAGSHIP OF THE FLEET THAT WELCOMED PRINCE HENRY.  
Kriegsschiff "Illinois," Flaggenschiff für die Flotte, die Prinz Heinrich empfangen hat.



SHOOTER'S ISLAND, SHOWING THE "METEOR" ON THE STAYS READY FOR LAUNCHING.  
Shooter's Island, den "Meteor" zeigend, bereit zur in See zu gehen.

### EMPEROR WILLIAM'S NEW YACHT "METEOR" AND THE BUILDERS.

Kaiser Wilhelm's neue Yacht, "Meteor" und ihre Bauherren.

THE LAUNCHING AND PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT ARE HOLDING THE ATTENTION OF THE PEOPLES ON BOTH SIDES  
OF THE ATLANTIC.

Die Einweihung und Prinz Heinrich's Besuch fesseln die Aufmerksamkeit der Völker an beiden Seiten des Atlantik.



## A Catcher of Fresh-water Terrapins . . . By Raymond S. Spears

AN ODD little man with gray hair and mustache who wore blue overalls, tan-colored shoes, and an overall blouse beneath which there were thick flannels, came into Fisher's Hotel at Bedford, Pennsylvania, on a day near the middle of November.

"Hello, Fitz!" was the greeting, "and how's mud turtles?"

"Good," was the reply. "I got ninety-nine yesterday and 113 the day previous."

Matthias Fitz is one of the five or six men who make a business of supplying fresh-water terrapin to the larger restaurants of New York and Philadelphia, and of them all he is the most remarkable. He was born in Germany nearly sixty years ago. He received an education that took him into the classics. His attention was attracted to natural history, and finally narrowed down to the study of minerals and turtles. He came to America to learn about the strange creatures which always carry their home-shelters on their backs. For nearly thirty years, now, Fitz has studied the ways of his amphibian prey. In that time he has captured over 53,000 of them and "still has more to learn" as to their ways.

"The race between the tortel and the hare," he says, "was no imaginary invention. It was just like a tortel to win that way. I put forty-seven into a hollow stump one time and covered it up with stones. When I came there were only three left, and I found only five of the runaways. They had pried the stones from over the stump."

The catcher carries a pole nine and a half feet long, in the end of which is a three-fingered grapple, each prong nine inches long. He goes to the still waters and pools of the brooks, or runs, in the country where he seeks turtles and watches the bottom of the stream for signs of turtle workings—runways through the grass, water soiled by their digging, uprooted blue-topped grass on which they feed, etc. Finding where the turtles are he looks for the animal. If it is a "bull," the discovery is quickly made, but the "cows" are very shy and hide beneath the grass and in the mud. With his grapple the catcher reaches under the victim and tosses it on the bank, a feat that requires dexterous handling, for the turtle is agile and difficult to handle under water.

Not all the captures are good eating, but the red legs of captives are sure indication that they are terrapin, and not "stink pots" or "mud turtles."

To be of value the terrapin has to be at least twenty-five or thirty years old. Then it will measure at least five and three-quarter inches across, and the ten black lines on the under side of the shells have begun to fade near the centre lines. As they grow old the lines recede toward the circumference of the shell and the yellow whitens, till, at the age of 100 or 130 years, the black lines entirely disappear. Ten dozen go into a sugar barrel for shipment.

The season lasts from the middle of October to the first of January. The catcher, during a fair season, gets 2,000 of the turtles which he sells at an average of \$1.25 a dozen. For the females he gets \$2.00 to \$2.50 a dozen, and for the males only fifty or seventy-five cents. The female is more meaty and the flavor is far superior.

With a sack over his shoulder and the long pole in his hands the catcher travels along the brook first on one side, then on the other, according to the way the light shines. Sometimes he will find a whole school of bulls and cows in a single still-water. Fitz took 104, forty-eight, thirty-eight and twenty-eight out of pools in one day. Usually there are from six to twenty terrapin in a "live" pool.

A curious feature of the turtles' life is that they do not multiply after the greatest number the stream can supply with food is reached. A stream that has never been caught-over is likely to contain no young ones at all.

The snapping turtles, large ugly creatures, are worth from seven to ten cents a pound. A nineteen-pound one is the largest Fitz ever caught, but a forty-two-pounder was once in Fulton Market, according to Fitz's recollection. The snappers are the ones responsible for the disappearance of many young ducks, geese, fish, etc., catching them as they swim over. The terrapin, however, is vegetarian, unless it finds eggs of a water-snake. Where

there are many terrapin few snakes are found.

If there is ice on a stream too thick to see through, no terrapin-catching can be done, but a thin scale does not prevent the catcher from walking and wading along a stream all day long. Rain, snow, or the cold does not deter him. Fitz has made large scores on a snowy day.

When the season is done Fitz returns to his home in Slatington, in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, where he has a large library of books that treat of natural history. He studies them for the rest of the year, and examines maps of streams and localities with an eye to the formation of and the kind of soil. From the geographical reports of the government and state he decides that such and such a region must be good for catching turtles.

The kind of a man that many countrymen and most hotel loafers cannot understand, Fitz has a hard time occasionally. He has been made the butt of senseless jokes and pranks. Worst of all, men sometimes steal his note-books and destroy the best part of a year's work. The dangers he runs are from deep pools and pneumonia. To cook a fresh-water terrapin one treats it like a crab. They are dropped alive into boiling water. An expert easily removes the meat, and then it is seasoned and served, a dish which appeals to pampered tastes.

### A Welcome to Prince Henry.

A WELCOME to the sailor Prince

Who comes across the sea,  
To bring the Kaiser's royal love  
To star-crowned Liberty!  
Let every silken flag aloft  
With German colors twine,  
And martial music far and near  
Strike up "Die Wacht am Rhein."

THOUGH leagues beyond the ocean foam

His ancient castles lie  
Where broad and bright the river Rhine  
Reflects the azure sky,  
The voices of the Fatherland  
Are first to greet him here,  
As Arion and Liederkrans  
With tuneful ranks appear.

BUT not alone Germania's sons

In joyous thousands throng  
To hail the princely mariner  
With silver-throated song;  
Columbia throws her portals wide  
To her distinguished guest,  
And wears the deep exquisite blue  
Of cornflowers on her breast.

FOR we recall the storm and stress

Of winters long ago,  
When Freedom, bleeding from her wounds,  
Sat weeping in the snow,  
And brave Steuben, the German knight,  
Came spurring to her aid,  
And boldly drew in her defence  
His true and trusty blade.

THEN bid the tattered trumpets blow

And roll the hollow drums,  
Upon a most auspicious day  
Prince Frederick Henry comes,  
So give him welcome to our shores,  
In his immortal name,  
Who, on this very date was born  
To everlasting fame.

A DOUBLE toast, a double cheer,

To make the welkin ring,  
For Washington and Wilhelm,  
The patriot and the king,  
Salute the Admiral and Prince  
Of Hohenzollern's line,  
While Germans and Americans  
All sing "Der Wacht am Rhein."

—MINNA IRVING.

### California.

#### THIRTY-ONE DAYS' TOUR VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Personally-conducted Tour to California will leave on February 25. Passengers will be transported to El Paso, Texas, in special Pullman cars. At the latter point they will be transferred to the "Mexico and California Special," composed exclusively of Pullman parlor-smoking, dining-room, drawing-room sleeping, compartment, and observation cars, which will be used over the entire trip back to New York. While the best hotels will be used where extended stops are made, the train will be at the constant command of the party.

Round-trip tickets, covering all necessary expenses, \$375 from all points on Pennsylvania Railroad except Pittsburgh, from which point the rate will be \$370.

For further information apply to ticket agents; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

## AN EXPLANATION

On Friday, January 10th, I called at the general offices of the Pullman Company in Chicago, and made known to the Assistant to the Vice-President my desire to charter, on behalf of the King-Crowther Corporation, two first-class private cars for two weeks, beginning between February 5th and February 15th. These cars, it was explained, we desire for the use of a special newspaper party whom we were arranging to carry on a tour of inspection to our vast oil fields, located in Southern Texas.

The courteous gentleman in charge of the chartering and leasing of private cars for the Pullman Company explained to me that, practically speaking, all their best cars were in continuous service at this season of the year, but I was given absolute assurance that our party would be properly cared for, and that they would figure out some way to accommodate us with the necessary cars at the time indicated.

Having had satisfactory dealings with the Pullman Company heretofore, I simply permitted the matter to rest in that manner, believing, of course, that we would not be disappointed. It appears now, however, that the Pullman people find it impossible to furnish us with proper car accommodations at the time agreed upon, and we are, therefore, on that account, forced to postpone the important trip to the scene of our operations, announced two weeks ago, until early in April.

I print the telegraphic correspondence which has passed between this office and the Pullman Company during the past few days with this explanation, and the further statement that as it is now up to the Pullman Company, the small army of newspaper correspondents and artists who have been booked for this trip may rest assured that the Pullman Company will see to it that no party ever traveled 'mid more luxurious surroundings than will be afforded this party when the tour is begun at the time now indicated by the Pullman Company.

In the meantime, all persons desirous of viewing a scene of twentieth century development are assured a cordial welcome at the tented city of Crowther, Texas, now or at any future time. The gates swing ajar to visitors from all parts of the country.

Boston, February 14, 1902.

C. F. KING, PRESIDENT.

### TELEGRAMS THAT EXPLAIN

#### TELEGRAM NUMBER ONE

C. F. KING, CHICAGO, February 7.

President King-Crowther Corporation,

28 State St., Boston.

Would "Isaak Walton" answer your purpose? If not, buffet car is best we can do.

R. DEAN.

#### TELEGRAM NUMBER TWO

R. DEAN, BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1902.

Assistant to Vice-President Pullman Co.,

Pullman Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

"Isaak Walton" will scarcely answer our purpose.

What is earliest date you can furnish first-class private car, together with combination compartment observation car? Party advertised to start next Saturday, but will postpone until we can get proper accommodations. Please wire answer.

C. F. KING.

#### TELEGRAM NUMBER THREE

C. F. KING, CHICAGO, Feb. 8, 1902.

President King-Crowther Corporation,

28 State Street, Boston.

It would not be possible to furnish compartment observation car or private car for trip mentioned, as all are engaged for next two months. Won't buffet sleeper answer your purpose?

R. DEAN.

#### TELEGRAM NUMBER FOUR

R. DEAN, BOSTON, Feb. 10, 1902.

Assistant to Vice-President Pullman Co.,

Pullman Bldg., Chicago.

Your telegram of Saturday. Buffet sleeper will not answer our purpose. Must have two cars, namely,

first-class private car and first-class compartment observation car. Will you please indicate by wire earliest possible date when you can supply same. Will postpone trip until we can get proper car accommodations, however much we regret to do so.

C. F. KING.

#### TELEGRAM NUMBER FIVE

C. F. KING, CHICAGO, Feb. 10, 1902.

President King-Crowther Corporation,

28 State Street, Boston.

We could probably furnish compartment car having ten rooms, but no observation, shortly after March first. Could not furnish private car until after April first.

R. DEAN.

#### TELEGRAM NUMBER SIX

R. DEAN, BOSTON, Feb. 11, 1902.

Assistant to Vice-President Pullman Co.,

Pullman Bldg., Chicago.

Please book us for first-class private car, also combination compartment and observation car, to be used by special newspaper party on trip to King-Crowther Corporation oil fields in Texas. Our understanding now is that you will positively furnish these cars not later than April first.

C. F. KING.

## BIG ADVANCE IN STOCK

Only a small part of the last allotment of this Corporation's treasury stock, which is to be sold at public subscription at par (\$1), now remains unsubscribed for. The price will positively be advanced within a very few days to \$1.25 per share, and when the very small allotment which has been authorized by the Board of Directors to be sold at that price has been subscribed for, then the price immediately advances to \$2 per share, or 100 per cent. above par.

The reasons for such sensational advances in the price of this stock must be apparent to any one who will stop long enough to think the matter over in its proper light. This Corporation owns and controls a new luminant oil field covering an area of 142 square miles. Its capitalization of \$3,000,000 figures only a little more than \$30 per acre for this vast territory. Luminant and lubricating oil in vast quantities is not a prospect; it is a certainty. The oil has already been struck in many wells.

Development work is progressing more rapidly than in any other field in this country owned and controlled by a single Corporation. The earning capacity of the Corporation is greater than that of any other company except the Standard Oil Company.

Aside from the income which will be derived from the sale of high-grade luminant and lubricating oils produced by our own wells, which now bid fair to reach an enormous figure within the first year, sufficient in itself to pay large returns on the investment, this Corporation also has many other sources of revenue which will reach many million dollars as its vast territory becomes more fully developed. The item of bonuses and royalties from other individuals and companies who are leasing holdings of oil bids fair to become an important source of revenue. Then there is the item of revenue from town building, including the important items of privileges and franchises which are being granted to various individuals and companies—revenues come to this Corporation from its own telephone lines, from its machine shops, its storehouses, its hotels and various other enterprises which form a part and portion of the great development work which is being carried on in the very heart of its vast territory. Small manufacturers and other industries and enterprises are already seeking locations 'mid this bee hive of twentieth century development, and all these pay tribute to this Corporation.

When our own wells are producing only 10,000 barrels of oil daily, it will then be possible for this Corporation to pay dividends to its stockholders of 100 per cent. from that source of income alone. In addition to this it is conservatively estimated that the earnings from other sources within one year will amount to more than a million dollars, which will go out to shareholders in dividends.

In a very short time this Corporation must necessarily be recognized throughout the entire country as one of the great oil-producing companies of the United States, and when that time comes it will be very difficult to purchase the stock at anything like a reasonable figure. A recital of the plans which we now have under way to speedily bring about this very happy condition of affairs would occupy a dozen pages in this newspaper. Suffice it to say, however, these plans are complete in every detail, and as they are put into execution, one by one, they will attract attention of financiers and the public generally from Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate.

A very small part of the last allotment of treasury stock to be sold at par (\$1) yet remains for public subscription, and when this allotment has been exhausted it will never again be possible to buy stock of this Corporation at par. The time to send in your subscription is now. Do not wait until the inevitable advance, which must come within a very few days. If you would make money by an investment in oil, this is your golden opportunity. Those who invest now will have occasion to congratulate themselves heartily in the very immediate future.

Remittances can be made by certified check, express money order, post office money order, or registered letter. Address all communications plainly:

### KING-CROWTHER CORPORATION

MILLS BUILDING, 35 WALL ST., NEW YORK

28 State Street, Boston  
New York Life Building, 170 La Salle  
Street, Chicago  
509 Beta Building, Philadelphia

Shannon Building, 336 Fourth Avenue,  
Pittsburg  
604 Continental Trust Building, Balti-  
more



# Review of Music Compositions

[The object of this department is to encourage composers to a higher plane of work, by helpful suggestions and impartial criticism. We will review each week instrumental and vocal music of merit, submitted in published form or manuscript, but if in the latter form, it must be clear and distinct. No music submitted will be returned. Correspondents should inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. On account of the large amount of music submitted, we are obliged to give the readers on our regular subscription list precedence. All communications should be addressed to "Music Editor," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York City.]

"Funf kleine Lieder." By Bernard Sturm. Published by Breitkopf & Hartel, New York.

Five beautiful German poems which have been given a charming setting. "The Little Garden," "The Violet," and "The Autumn Rose," are perhaps the most attractive of the set. The first is a simple and beautiful song of unusual merit. "The Violet" is dainty and exquisite, possessing a refined sentiment. "The Autumn Rose" is written in rather a melancholy vein with rugged harmonies. It is somewhat more dramatic than the others, and affords contrast to the simpler songs. "The Lone Rose" and "The Sun Shines so Dimly" are of the same high order. The singer must have a proper appreciation of German lieder to render these songs effectively. They are compositions of exceptional value and it is a pleasure to review such work.

"Prelude No. 1." In the form of an etude for the piano. By Henry Holden Huss. Published by G. Schirmer, New York.

An interesting composition. The principal theme is a sustained melody embellished with arpeggios of unusual harmony. A broad theme in half notes constitutes the second idea. This composition should be useful as a study in arpeggio.

"Serenade." For violin and piano. By Walter O. Wilkinson. Published by Wm. A. Pond & Co., New York.

A simple composition with a very broad melody. The piano accompaniment is very playable and lends itself readily to the accompanist. The piece should prove attractive for violinists. It is not difficult and has an effective climax in double stops.

Song. "A Little Dutch Garden." By Harvey Worthington Loomis. Published by M. Witmark & Sons, New York.

An excellent song by this talented young composer. This is an original work, carefully thought out, full of grace and beauty, with a fanciful accompaniment. It is a song which demands a great deal from both singer and accompanist. A distinctive feature of the composition is the frequent change of time. The lyric is quaint and delightful.

Sacred Song. "The Voice of Jehovah." Music by J. A. Silberberg. Words by Joseph W. Standish. Published by M. Witmark & Sons, New York.

A very effective sacred song with a melodic refrain in twelve-eight time. It is worthy of a better lyric. This composition should appeal to admirers of "The Holy City."

Song. "When Love Was Young." Music by Jessie L. Gaynor. Words by "M. A. B." Published by Joseph Flanner, Milwaukee, Wis.

A very pretty ballad in tempo di mazurka with an effective refrain in waltz rhythm in sustained tones. The lyric is above the average.

Two-step. "City of Homes." By C. A. Blodgett, Springfield, Mass. Published by the author.

This composition, while possessing merit, is not remarkable enough to create any interest with a public already sated with music of this class. The author, however, shows evidence of ability in composition.

Song. "The Garden of Eden." By Spencer Adams. Published by Vandersloot Music Co., New York.

A singable sacred song for medium voice, written in the style of songs of this class, so much in vogue. The composition possesses merit and should prove effective. The words and music are well suited to each other.

Song. "Until God's Day." Music by Dudley Buck. Published by G. Schirmer, New York.

An admirable setting of a charming lyric. The song is very beautiful. The composer has caught the spirit of the words in the music.

## POPULAR MUSIC.

Song. "The Lily or the Rose." Music by Alfred Solman. Words by Monroe H. Rosenfeld. Published by American Music Co., New York.

An attractive song in easy range which

vaudeville artists could use to advantage. The lyric has not the merit of the music.

Song. "My Dear Ohio Home." Words and music by Col. Jas. H. Sprague, Norwalk, Ohio. Published by the author.

Not a very attractive or interesting composition. It is on the order of the older patriotic songs, lacking, however, their inspiration. The lyric is poor.

"Barrymore Waltzes." Dedicated to Miss Ethel Barrymore. By John W. Bratton. Published by M. Witmark & Sons, New York.

A pleasing set of waltzes, presenting few difficulties. The orchestral arrangement is very effective and should prove attractive to orchestras of all sizes.

Song. "My Love Is Like the Dewy Rose." By

"The New American Schottische." By Mrs. M. H. Lockyear. Published by M. H. Lockyear, Evansville, Ind.

A sprightly dance, full of snap and go, which should make it popular.

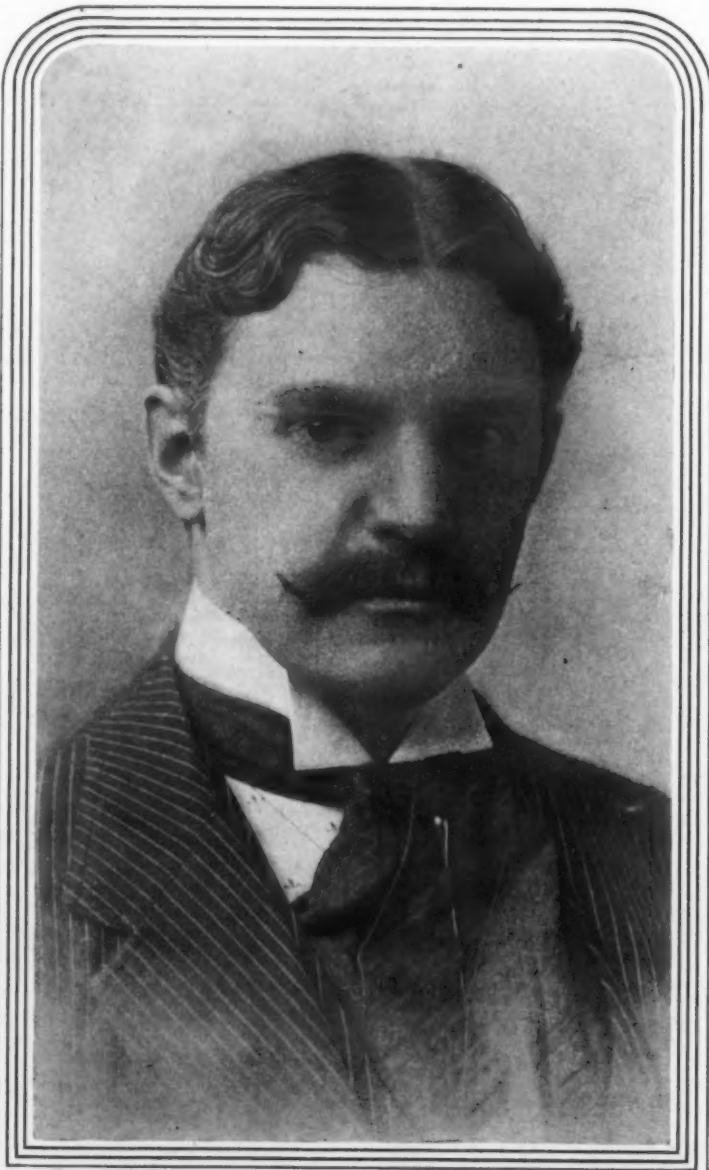
Song. "Lucy, I Loves You All the Time." Words and music by Horwitz & Bowers, New York. Published by the authors.

An attractive coon song with a swinging rhythm. The chorus is characteristic and the words are in accord with the music. The composition should prove very popular.

## A NEW BOOK.

"Beethoven's Piano-Playing, with an essay on the execution of the trill." Published by G. Schirmer, New York.

This is written as an introduction to a



REGINALD DE KOVEN, COMPOSER OF THE SUCCESSFUL OPERA, "MAID MARION," NOW BEING PRESENTED AT THE GARDEN THEATRE, NEW YORK.

C. H. Benney. Published by J. W. Pepper, Philadelphia, Pa.

A tuneful song within easy range. The lyric, while more or less commonplace, possesses some originality.

Song. "My Heart's Ideal." Music by William Lorraine. Words by Maurice Fuld. Published by W. H. Anstead, New York.

A tuneful song with a waltz refrain. We have, however, seen much better work of Mr. Lorraine's. While the words are ordinary, they show the writer's ability to do better work.

"Maid of the Links." March and two-step. By Edw. Bergenholts. Published by E. F. Droop & Sons, Washington, D. C.

This is not a very interesting composition, but it will probably commend itself to the average pianist, as it presents few difficulties. Composers should appreciate the fact that the market is overrun with compositions of this class and only those possessing catchy melodies will be successful.

"Heart to Heart." Melodie-Mazurka. By Wilson G. Smith. Published by Rogers & Eastman, Cleveland, Ohio.

A bright and pleasing composition for the piano which will undoubtedly appeal to the popular taste.

new edition by Franz Kullak, of the Beethoven Piano Concertos, and will be most helpful to the thoughtful and serious student. The chapter on Beethoven's piano playing is highly interesting, while that on the performance of the concertos is both interesting and instructive. Examples of phrasing are numerous and comparative metronome markings of other editors make the important question of tempo a comparatively easy problem to settle. The work has been done with true German thoroughness. The essay on the execution of the trill is very suitably annexed to the essay on the performance of the Beethoven concertos. This book should prove a valuable addition to every musician's library.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. L.," Memphis, Tenn. Cannot review your composition unless you send full orchestra score or piano arrangement. First violin part will not do. "A.," San Francisco, Cal. Some ten days ago received your letter stating that you had forwarded two compositions for review. At this writing they have not arrived. Would suggest that you send another lot, registered.

"G.," Chicago, Ill. Do not think you can write your pieces out successfully unless you take some instruction in composition and harmony. You will find it useless to forward manuscript to pub-

lishers unless you are able to present it in proper form. You are correct in assuming that many manuscripts have been accepted without being arranged at all, but only where the melody possesses exceptional merit.

"R. T.," Detroit, Mich. Composition received and will be reviewed at as early a date as possible. Correspondents on our regular subscription list have precedence.

"C.," Boston, Mass. Most music-publishing houses have a department that will arrange music at a reasonable price. The Oliver Ditson Co., of your city, is a most reliable house.

"T.," Boston, Mass. Have returned your composition and regret to say that it does not contain enough merit to be reviewed in these columns. You have not written the melody correctly and the accent is wrong. Note that you have taken no lessons in composition and would advise you to do so before attempting further writing.

"G. B.," New Orleans, La. Your music received and while we cannot give you any definite date, will endeavor to criticize two of the compositions in one of our March issues. You are correct in assuming that you will be on our preferred list if you are a regular subscriber.

"R. T.," Utica, N. Y. Your music received, but we cannot undertake to send copies of the papers it will be reviewed in. We have such a large number of composers sending music in that it would be impossible to do this. Would be pleased to have you on our regular subscription list.

"CONSTANT READER," BOSTON, MASS.: Hear good music whenever you can. It will broaden your ideas. You will find a short course of study in harmony and composition of immense value.

"J. N.," St. Paul, Minn.: Your manuscript is absolutely unreadable and cannot be reviewed. It should not be difficult to make a neat, clean copy of your work if you desire it to receive notice.

"I. J.," New Orleans, La.: The music which you notified me had been sent some two weeks ago has not been received. Better send other copies and register.

## Picturesque Old Point Comfort.

ONE OF the most charming sights in the South is that which unfolds as the traveler sails up the broad highway from the ocean to Hampton Roads, where the waters of the James River meet those of Chesapeake Bay. The sea is always blue there and the skies always bright. Old Point Comfort, Fortress Monroe, the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, a historic old town of the South, Norfolk and Newport News come into view like the unrolling of a panorama.

You arrive at Cape Charles on the Pennsylvania Road early in the morning and there take one of the beautiful steamers of that line for an hour of most delightful sea trip to the landing at Old Point Comfort. The life there is punctuated by bugle calls and inspired by martial music, as the old Fortress Monroe is the largest fort maintained by the government. It is surrounded by a broad moat, and the place is one of picturesque strength and beauty. War ships and the black and white sails of commerce fill the bay at all times. The days are warm in winter and cool in summer. The air is as clear as mountain air; golf, driving, and horseback riding are pleasures of every season. The best social life of the North and the South meet here. The hotels are big enough to care for a thousand guests in luxury.

The little town of Hampton, which stretches itself lazily along the water front, possesses an indefinable charm to the tourist, whether in quest of blissful repose from business cares, sightseeing, or escaping from cold Northern winter. History was made here, and historical interest abounds, so that, independent of the usual winter resort gayeties, and all the best amusements may be found there, time never drags itself along with old or young.

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

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HOTELS CHAMBERLAIN AND HYGELA, WHERE FIFTEEN HUNDRED GUESTS FIND COMFORT AND LUXURY IN WINTER AND SUMMER—THESE ARE THE MOST LUXURIOUSLY-FURNISHED HOTELS IN THE SOUTH—GLASS-INCLORED SUN-PARLORS SEVEN HUNDRED FEET IN LENGTH FORM AN ATTRACTIVE FEATURE.



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, BUILT IN 1656—IT WAS A STRATEGIC POINT DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.



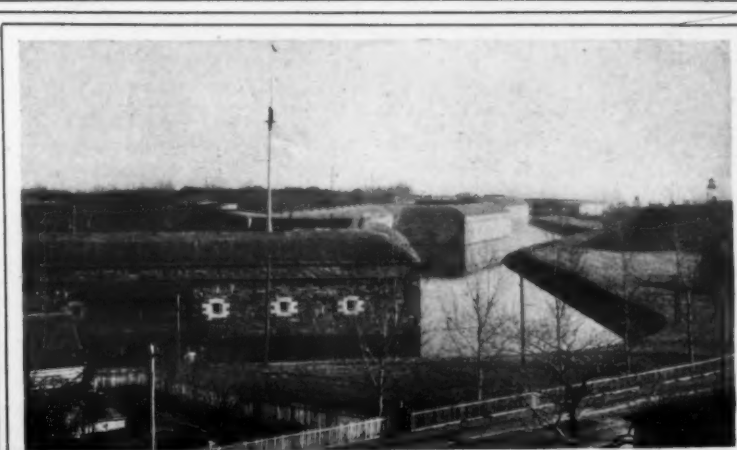
WINTER SAILING IS A PLEASURE AT OLD POINT.



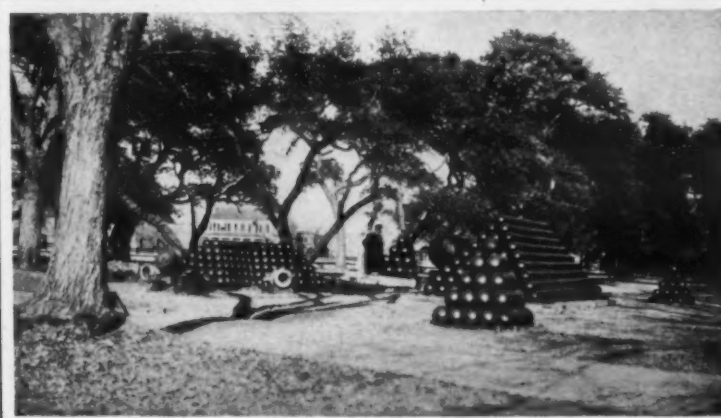
MANY EX-SLAVES LIVE IN HAMPTON, AND THEY STICK TO THE OLD WAYS.



GROUNDS OF NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME AS SEEN FROM THE BAY—FOUR THOUSAND OLD SOLDIERS LIVE HERE.



FORTRESS MONROE AND THE MOAT THAT SURROUNDS IT—THIS IS THE LARGEST PORT IN AMERICA.



SOME INTERESTING RELICS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR CAREFULLY PRESERVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.



BRIDGE AND ENTRANCE TO FORTRESS MONROE.

## PICTURESQUE BEAUTY OF OLD POINT COMFORT.

### Bildliche Schönheiten von Old Point Comfort.

SUNNY SKIES AND BALMY AIR MAKE THIS HISTORIC PLACE ONE OF GREAT INTEREST TO WINTER SEEKERS OF PLEASURE

Sonniger Himmel und leichte Luft machen diesen historischen Platz einen interessanten für Sucher nach Vergnügen während des Winters.

By our Staff Photographer, R. L. Dunn.



## Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests.]

OF THE making of bonds and stocks, like the making of books, there appears to be no end. Here is the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which, on the statement of its president, has been "running in a hole for the last three months," and which has never paid a dividend on its \$45,000,000 of stock, proposing to issue the enormous amount of \$150,000,000 of new bonds, to retire its old bonds, and to make improvements. This issue would rebuild the entire road twice over. For some time past, in fact, ever since by the somewhat reckless exploitation of the late Governor Flower, Brooklyn Rapid Transit shares were sent kiting up to 135, the manipulators of this stock have been wondering how they were to maintain the price of the shares, which have fallen to half the figures of the Flower boom. The net earnings have shown a persistent tendency to decline, and strenuous efforts to rescue the property have apparently resulted in failure, and, now, as a last recourse, a bond scheme is to be floated, but exactly for what purpose is not disclosed.

Of course, this great bond issue, placed ahead of the stock, makes it utterly impossible to earn dividends on the latter. If the new project, however, like the recent bond issue of the Tobacco Company,

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embraces a scheme for the substitution of bonds for stock, and a further scheme, by consolidating local traction interests, to put a fair amount of earnings behind the new bonds, a decline in Brooklyn Rapid Transit may be averted, but in the naked proposition of putting \$150,000,000 of bonds ahead of \$45,000,000 of stock, and thus banking on the hope of increased earnings in the future, I see nothing to rejoice the hearts of those who hold the shares of this property.

I am not surprised at the answer that President Greatsinger is reported to have made, when some one asked him what affect the new bond issue would have on the dividends of the company. His answer was, "Did you ever hear of a Brooklyn Rapid Transit dividend? I never did." Mr. Greatsinger added that the issuance of the bonds would increase the value of the company's property by \$50,000,000. But precisely how this increase was to be brought about, is not made clear. In this connection, the mysterious proposition for the issuance of new securities by the Metropolitan Traction Company, of New York, is being discussed. It was at first rumored that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the Manhattan Elevated, and the new underground railway, were all to come into this combination. August Belmont, in the interest of the Rapid Transit Subway Company, denies that his road will be operated in connection with any other. We have heard such denials from financial magnates before, and the latter have always reserved the right to change their minds, whenever they might see fit to change their plans.

If the underground railway, on its completion, a year or two hence, is to be run independently of the surface and elevated roads, no one can tell how much it will cut into the earnings of the latter, and if the Long Island Railroad Company carries out its rapid transit plans, including those for the construction of a tunnel under the East River, connecting New York and Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit may suffer also.

"F." Bradford, Pa.: It is an experiment.

"C." Benore, Pa.: I do not believe in the concern.

"B." Louisville, Ky.: Yes. You should subscribe.

"D. H." North East, Pa.: Have nothing to do with them.

"G." Bluefield, W. Va.: Neither can be regarded as an investment.

"H." Springfield, O.: I do not recommend the Cleage Commission Co.

"A. L. R." Chicago: I never heard of it. Perhaps a mercantile agency can inform you.

"Medina": (1) They are speculators. (2) I do not recommend the propositions of Hathaway & Co.

"Q. X." Brooklyn: I do not advise the purchase of the shares of the Greater New York Home Oil Company.

"T." Ashland, Pa.: No rating, and I do not advise the purchase of the shares of the Standard Petroleum Company.

"B." Moline, Mich.: I do not advise the purchase of the shares of the Silver Dime Oil Co. It promises too much.

"H." Concord, N. H.: You should be a subscriber at the home office, to be entitled to a place on the preferred list.

"P." Manchester, N. H.: I am unable to obtain information regarding the concern. Its shares are not dealt in on Wall Street.

"W." Centerville, Ind.: I cannot advise you regarding the mortgage bonds of the Butte Electric Company. No report is at hand.

"J." Jersey City, N. J.: On reactions I believe in Texas Pacific for a long pull. Speculatively I regard it as better than Chesapeake & Ohio.

"K." Campbell, Mass.: I have not advised the purchase of the shares of Consolidated Merc. It has been paying dividends at intervals, for some time.

"P." Danville, Pa.: Railroad earnings are already beginning to grow smaller. I see no signs of a well-defined bull movement and expect none in the immediate future.

"Subscriber." Avon, Conn.: Mercantile agencies give financial ratings on request of their customers. Any banker or business man will explain the matter to you.

"Monon." New York: On its earnings, Monon common looks cheap at prevailing prices. The man who trades in it on reactions of a few points will make money and profit in the end.

"K." Syracuse: The Hand Book of Railroad Securities, issued by the Wm. B. Dana Company, New York, gives yearly range in prices and dividends of both railroad and industrial.

"B." Huntington, Penn.: (1) I know nothing about the Tobacco Trading & Transportation Co. (2) I do not advise the purchase of the shares of either of the three companies you mention.

"B." Batavia, N. Y.: I would be afraid to sell investment stocks short at present. The possibility that the capital of General Electric may be doubled or largely increased should be borne in mind.

"M." Helena, Mont.: Litigation and denunciation of the American Ice as a Trust has depressed it. The annual report will be presented at the approaching meeting in March. The officers promise a good one.

"J. W." Brooklyn: If you want to speculate in mining stocks, with ninety nine chances out of a hundred of losing your money, accept the magnificent proposition of the Black Tiger Company and throw away your cash.

"R. R. T." St. Louis: I have no connection with the advertising department. I simply deal

with financial inquiries. You doubtless have read my opinion of the matters to which you refer, and I have not changed it.

"R." Shiremanstown, Pa.: I do not advise the purchase of the shares of the Consolidated Oil Stock company of Wheeling, the Loyal Oil Company's stock, or the shares of the New Brunswick Cannel Coal Co. as investments.

"A." High Bridge, N. J.: The earnings of the Colorado & Southern continue to make a good showing. It sold as low as \$7 a share last year, and has had a pretty good rise. Several of the other common stocks, as I have always pointed out, look cheaper.

"M." Richmond, Ind.: If you have read this column during the past year, you will have observed that I have constantly and consistently advised the purchase of the Wabash Debenture Bds, from the time they were selling at 40 up to the present time.

"M." Winona: There are strong indications of a great boom in real estate in the suburbs of New York. The prices of the property you quote are high at present. Better opportunities, no doubt will present themselves, of which, perhaps, I may advise you later.

"S." Argyle, N. Y.: (1) It is an experiment. (2) I will make inquiries about the George A. Treadwell Mining Co. (3) Government and municipal bonds are, perhaps, the safest form of investment, though first mortgage bonds of railroads that are dividend-payers rank high.

"Trinidad." Trinidad, Col.: The C. B. & Q. fours, around 97, and the Atchison Adjustment fours, around 95, are about on the same footing. I think better of the Baltimore & Ohio fours or the Pittsburgh, Lake Erie & West Virginias announced by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. a little under par.

"E. O." San Antonio, Tex.: (1) Mexican National certificates are highly speculative and their future depends on the possibilities of their absorption for consolidation purposes. (2) The Consolidated Tobacco fours are a fair speculation but

### OFFICE OF THE

George A. Treadwell Mining Co.,

27 William St., New York.

#### TO MY FRIENDS:

Two years ago you bought the stock of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company on my indorsement, those of you who got in soon enough, at \$5 a share. It is now selling at \$30 a share, and you find you have made a fairly profitable investment.

I now indorse the stock of the George A. Treadwell Mining Company even more decidedly than I did the Greene stock, and think enough of the enterprise to allow the company to bear my name. It is the only enterprise in the world to which I have ever given or shall ever give that privilege.

You can now sell your Greene stock and buy four shares of the Treadwell stock with the proceeds of one share of Greene.

I advise you to do so for the following reasons:

1. The Greene Company is capitalized at six million dollars; the Treadwell Company at only three millions. The four shares of the Treadwell that you can get for one of the Greene represent, therefore, eight times the proportional interest in the company that the share of Greene stock represents.

2. The property of the Treadwell Company is at least the equivalent in area and in probable extent of ore bodies of the Greene property.

3. The ores of the Verde Copper Belt, where the Treadwell Company mines are situated, have nearly or quite twice the percentage of copper that the mines of the Cananea—where the Greene property lies—have. The Verde Belt ores average about ten per cent. copper, and the Cananea ores about five per cent.

4. The ores of the Cananea have low and those of the Verde Belt high values in gold and silver. With low-priced copper this consideration is of the utmost importance.

5. The Verde District has a very great advantage over the Cananea District in its accessibility, its comparative nearness to market, and its freight rates.

6. The Verde District has whatever further advantage results to it from being in the United States and under the jurisdiction of the Stars and Stripes.

7. The Greene Consolidated Company has a more extensive and expensive equipment than that of the Treadwell Company—although that of the Treadwell Company is by no means small, and is constantly increasing—but it has also a large indebtedness incurred in procuring this equipment. The Treadwell Company is free from debt, and pays its way as it goes. It may seem to go slower, but I think it will get there just as soon. I would rather have a smaller equipment than owe so much for a larger one.

8. All things considered, I believe that the stock of the George A. Treadwell Mining Company is quite as good and safe an investment at \$7.50 a share now as the Greene stock was when it originally sold at \$5 a share.

GEORGE A. TREADWELL.

not an investment. (3) I think well of Texas Pacific, of Monon common and of Kansas City Southern preferred.

"J., D. W." Washington, D. C.: It is an experiment, but some business men of apparently good standing are connected with it. According to your statement of the affair something looks wrong about the matter, as anything done in such a hurry is usually liable to be. Not infrequently good men lend their names to questionable propositions either for a consideration or for the sake of friendship.

"W. S. R." New York: The Consolidated Tobacco fours are a debenture bond; they were exchanged at par in part for a Tobacco stock that had never paid a dividend. They represent a great deal of water, and cannot be regarded as an investment. Their price indicates that. (2) Wabash common has not as good prospects as Texas Pacific, nor even as Kansas City Southern common. (3) I do not advise the purchase of Utah Mining.

Continued on opposite page.

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## Hints to Money-Makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"M. S., West Orange, N. J.: (1) Cannot say. It is experimental. (2) Some prominent business men are connected with the Horton-Mergenthaler Basket Machine Company. (3) I cannot tell.

"W. A. T., Fall River: (1) It is an experiment, with some active business men behind it. Please address your letter to Jasper, *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 110 Fifth Avenue, and not to "Information Dept."

"C., New York: (1) Jos. Walker & Sons have a good rating. (2) No rating. (3) Southern Pacific has been advanced by pool manipulations, of which I spoke in several preceding issues. A further advance is promised, but no one knows when the pool will get ready to unload.

"G. W., New York: I am unable at present to advise you regarding the Realty Company of New York. Some of the real estate companies, those that are not over-capitalized and that deal in New York city properties, promise excellent returns. I have not the report of the Realty Company at hand.

"D., Evansville, Ind.: I should not regard the 4 1/2 per cent. bonds of the Lincoln Trust as the safest form of investment. I would rather have a railroad bond, such as the Toledo, St. Louis & Western four, which I recommend around 82, or the Kas. City Southern 3s, which I have recommended around 70.

"L., Mobile: I advised the purchase of the express stocks, and especially of U. S. Express shares, when they sold much lower. There is no doubt that the companies have an understanding to maintain rates and that this will largely increase their earnings. They are ranked with investment securities.

"H., Cincinnati: I do not believe in either the Consolidated Mercantile Company's shares or those of the Guaymas Smelting Company as safe investments. They are purely speculative and to me appear to be highly capitalized. The payment of dividends is no guarantee of permanent prosperity.

"J., Charleston, S. C.: You are right in believing that we have not as yet experienced all the baleful effects of the smash in Amalgamated Copper. The recent failure of one of the Detroit savings banks, due to the speculations of some of its officers in copper shares, is but one evidence of the widespread ruin wrought by the copper crash.

"A. B., Baltimore, Md.: This column is reserved for special answers to subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, at full rates, at the home office. (1) The Seaboard Air Line shares have been pretty well exploited. The safest thing to buy would be the bonds. My impression is that the shares will sell lower within the period you have named.

"F. A. R., Chicago: You cannot have read my column regularly, or you would have observed that I have repeatedly spoken of United States Leather common as a cheap speculative industrial, liable at any time to be taken up and advanced, as it has been before. (2) In such a market, it is impossible to advise regarding short sales, excepting from day to day.

"R., Middletown, N. Y.: (1) No rating. (2) The cheap copper shares you mention are mainly speculative, and in the present condition of the copper market, I am not inclined to advise their purchase, though manipulation may give them at any time a fictitious value. (3) I have mentioned several cheap railroad stocks in this column, from

time to time, when they sold much lower than at present prices. I would go slowly at present.

"R. R. T., St. Louis: All mining propositions, as a rule, are dangerous to touch, excepting by those who have knowledge of their inside operations. The only way to learn what a mining company is doing is by getting at its reports. I am unable to find an exhaustive report of the operations of the Consolidated Mercur and I have therefore not advised the purchase of its shares. The annual report you send is not as complete and up-to-date as it should be.

"C., Churchville, N. Y.: (1) If you had read this column, you would have observed that I have repeatedly, of late, given my ideas regarding American Ice and the reasons for the decline in the shares. I am assured by the management that every dividend paid has been paid out of the earnings, and that pending suits cannot be settled for years to come, and amount to nothing. The annual report will be given at the approaching annual meeting.

"Investor," Louisville, Ky.: The increase in the interest paid on the second income bonds of the Texas Pacific Railway, justifies the belief that the shares of this company may also advance if prosperous conditions continue. I advised the purchase of these bonds when they were selling where the Wabash Debenture 8s have been. The advance in the price of the latter is due to the expectation that, like the Texas Pacific incomes, they will be paying interest, within a short time.

"N., Warren, Mass.: (1) No report of the Argo Tunnel & Mining Co. sufficiently comprehensive to enable me to advise you, can be obtained. Usually, such things are too speculative for a conservative man to touch. (2) If the statements made regarding the earnings of Amer. Ice are corroborated by the coming annual report, the common stock is cheap, compared with other stocks, though it is better to buy on reactions on such a market.

"E. W. R., Brooklyn, N. Y.: (1) I would not put the money of an estate in anything but an investment of the first class, and I number no industrials among these, though I regard American Ice preferred as among the cheapest and best of the shares of the kind now being sold. I have no doubt that your inside information concerning the conservative management of the company is reliable. It certainly is unless the officers of the company are deliberately misleading their friends, which I doubt.

"Marley," Ashtabula, O.: If anyone connected with the Black Diamond Copper Co. is in position to give you absolutely reliable information regarding its outlook, it would be wiser to follow his advice than that of an outsider. Inside information carefully obtained and honestly given, is the very best that you can have, but it is usually very difficult to obtain. I have not advised the purchase of the shares, mainly because a full report of the condition of the property is not available, and, as a rule, copper mining propositions are over-rated.

"L., Tyrone, Pa.: Your own advice is as good as any the circular in the enclosed can give, in fact better. The wisest investment you could make, all things considered, would be in the purchase of railroad bonds, with reasonable safety, and selling at a fair price, such a bond as the Kas. City Southern 3 per cents., selling around 70. An industrial preferred stock giving better returns will be found in American Ice pref.; U. S. Leather pref. also stands well. (3) Be careful how you accept tips from unknown parties. They are likely to be very misleading.

"D., Westchester, N. Y.: Check received. You are on the preferred list. (1) I do not regard U. S. Steel common on a ten per cent. margin, as a good speculation. (2) I think a personal interest attaches to the opinions you quote. I know it does regarding at least one of the stocks. International Paper pref. is the best of the lot, but it is no better than Amer. Ice pref., and the latter is cheaper. (3) I think the International Paper 6s are a very fair investment, and much safer than the stock. (4) Your Mexican International Consol. 4s ought to be worth keeping.

"D., Connelleville: I hear such conflicting reports regarding the Greene Con. Copper Co.'s properties that I cannot advise you safely. It is reported that the floating indebtedness of the company is large and its burdens unwieldy. In that event, the shares might sell considerably lower, as the par value is ten dollars, and the advance has been heavy. (2) The listing of a stock usually precedes an advance. Sometimes only a temporary one. (3) The statement about Mr. Greene has been made and denied. (4) If the litigation against the company should be decided against it, it would of course be harmful. (5) I cannot say. You should be a subscriber.

"Henry," Chicago: I have spoken in a recent issue regarding American Ice, common and preferred, and have nothing additional to report. At the annual meeting next month, the figures of the year will be made public. The president of the company says they will not be disappointing. (2) You would have profited by the purchases of Kansas City Southern and of Toledo, St. Louis & Western when the suggestion was first made. Both are good propositions. (3) I am not advising the purchase of copper shares at present. (4) A bull market is often started by an advance in high-priced shares, because they can be more easily advanced than anything else. (5) There are no "sure signs" in the stock market. Its whims are like those of a woman, unaccountable. February 13, 1902. JASPER.

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30th ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1st, 1902.

Cash Capital,	- - - -	\$1,000,000.00
Reserves for all Liabilities,	- - - -	3,926,320.72
Net Surplus,	- - - -	4,493,136.30
<b>TOTAL ASSETS,</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$9,419,457.02</b>

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**Total Paid to Policy Holders since Organization - \$48,217,532.27**

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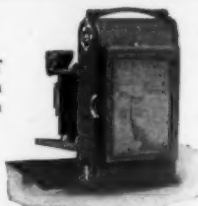
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FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT  
OF THE

## Phoenix Mutual Life

INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

JANUARY 1, 1902

## ASSETS

First mortgage on real estate	\$7,722,586.01
Home office property	265,000.00
Other real estate owned by the company	647,412.83
Stocks and bonds	4,066,243.60
Premium notes and loans on policies	900,624.41
Cash in Company's office	512.08
Cash in banks	410,755.03
Interest accrued and due	154,151.63
Net Deferred and outstanding premiums	241,969.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$14,409,255.21</b>

## LIABILITIES

Reserve on policies in force (issue of 1901, at 3%)	\$13,547,257.00
Claims by death, papers complete	None
Claims by death, papers incomplete, and notified claims	37,760.00
Instalment claim liability	33,882.00
Premiums paid in advance	10,733.00
Special policy reserve	154,895.00
Surplus or additional guarantee over and above all computed and contingent liabilities	624,728.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$14,409,255.21</b>

	1899	1900	1901
Premium Receipts—	\$2,180,795	\$2,545,547	\$2,651,583
Insurance in force—	\$57,988,162	\$63,802,139	\$65,872,834

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The Correspondence system of teaching by the Missouri Shorthand College has the indorsement of leading educators. Full unlimited course, \$25 cash to readers of this publication who enroll before March 1st, or three lessons for \$1 until course is complete.

Time required receiving individual lessons at college about sixteen weeks, and by correspondence twenty weeks. Board and room furnished for pupils from abroad and their interests carefully guarded.

As showing the ability and responsibility of Principal JOHN H. SCHOFIELD, of the Missouri Shorthand College, the following testimonials are published:

Prof. E. Benjamin Andrews, formerly superintendent of Chicago schools, now chancellor of Nebraska University, comments on his character and ability as follows:

Board of Education,  
Office of Superintendent of Schools,  
Schiller Building, Chicago.

Mr. John H. Schofield is well and favorably known to me as the successful director of a large shorthand college. I consider him not only one of the most expert practical shorthand writers whom I have ever known, but also an upright, honorable and perfectly trustworthy gentleman.

E. BENJ. ANDREWS,  
Superintendent of Schools.

Commenting on Mr. Schofield's ability and character Prof. E. G. Robinson, former president of Brown University, Providence, R. I., contributed the following:

I have known Mr. John H. Schofield for years as stenographic reporter. His work has given special satisfaction to all parties concerned. His character as a Christian gentleman has also commanded respect, and I take pleasure in commending him to the confidence and good will of all with whom he may meet or with whom he may have business relations.

E. G. ROBINSON,  
President Brown University.

Address

MISSOURI SHORTHAND  
COLLEGE

No. 918 PINE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.



"PAPA'S  
SHIRT  
is made of

the West  
Muslin.

Shirts at  
leading  
men's fur-  
nishers',  
muslin at  
jobbers' &  
retailers'.

36, 41,  
45  
inches

TREAT & CONVERSE, Manufacturers,  
79 & 81 Worth Street, New York

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA BALTIMORE  
CHICAGO ST. LOUIS

SAMPLES OF THIS MUSLIN MAILED ON APPLICATION

Our New Colonies as Wireless  
Stations.

THE DISCOVERIES and developments of wireless telegraphy open up many brilliant possibilities for the immediate future, not the least valuable of them being the conversion of various small islands of the sea, hitherto considered almost worthless by reason of their barrenness and isolation, into highly important places as stations for the wireless telegraphy. Thus our new and tight little Guam—fitted up for this purpose—may cease to be an object of anti-imperialist derision and shine as a bright gem of the ocean in more than one sense of that term. In fact, wireless telegraphy seems to have come into being just in time to be of special usefulness to the United States with its chain of new colonies around the world; and to no other nation is this wonderful invention likely to be of such immediate and practical value. It may not do away with the necessity of constructing a Pacific cable system, but Professor Pupin says that such will be the case.

## A Woman's Chinese Letter Belt.

ONE OF the oddest of the recent fads in the line of personal adornment is the Chinese letter belt. It is quite two years ago that Mrs. Seton-Thompson, now Mrs. Thompson-Seton, wore a ribbon belt fastened with Chinese letters in silver. After that somebody improved on the idea and ordered a whole belt made of silver characters held together by tiny chains and lined with colored satin or velvet. A woman I know in New Hampshire Avenue was the first Washingtonian to possess such a trinket, and it cost her \$50. It was in her eyes a thing of great beauty, and she wore it everywhere she went. Paying a visit one day, she met a Chinese gentleman, who immediately expressed admiration for her odd belt.

"It is beautiful," he said. "And the sentiments, too. I congratulate you on the excellence of your wishes."

"Oh, the sentiments," said the owner of the glorified laundry bill. "Do tell me what the characters mean. They look all alike to me."

"There are but two wishes expressed," answered the Chinaman, "and as you have them repeated so often I know they are your heart feelings. This one here signifies, 'May you have fifty sons.' And this, 'May all your enemies die by torture.'"—Washington Post.

## He Liked the Beef.

WHEN, A few years ago, the King of Portugal was a guest at Lord Salis' country seat, the Prince of Wales—now King Edward—asked King Carlos what had impressed him most during his stay in England. "English roast beef is very delightful," was the reply. "Oh," said the prince, "surely something else has impressed you as well." "Ah, yes," returned Carlos; "of course, there is English boiled beef, which is also delightful."

Old Point Comfort, Richmond,  
and Washington.

SIX-DAY TOUR VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE third of the present series of personally-conducted tours to Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington via the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave New York and Philadelphia on Saturday, March 8.

Tickets, including transportation, meals en route in both directions, transfer of passengers and baggage, hotel accommodations at Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington, and carriage ride about Richmond—in fact, every necessary expense for a period of six days—will be sold at rate of \$34.00 from New York, Brooklyn, and Newark; \$32.50 from Trenton; \$31.00 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other stations.

## OLD POINT COMFORT ONLY.

Tickets to Old Point Comfort only, including luncheon on going trip, one and three-fourths days' board at The Hygeia or Chamberlin Hotel, and good to return direct by regular trains within six days, will be sold in connection with this tour at rate of \$15.00 from New York; \$13.50 from Trenton; \$12.50 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points.

For itineraries and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

A Glimpse  
Into the Future

You don't know now just what you or your family may need in twenty years

In Selecting  
a Life Insurance Policy

you need a contract which affords you the greatest liberty possible with reference to future settlement  
The Ordinary Policy issued by

## The Prudential

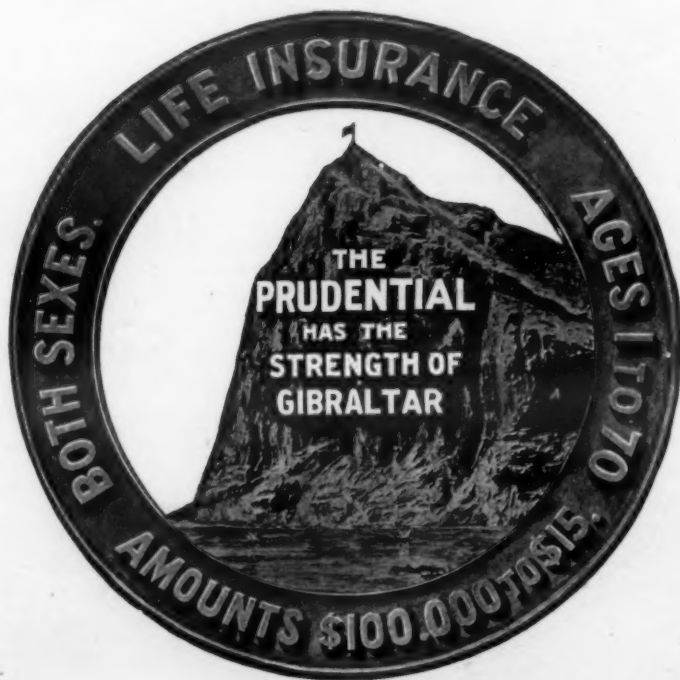
provides for many liberal settlements:

1. Cash Payment
2. Paid-up Policy
3. Cash and Insurance
4. Annual Income for Your Life
5. Annual Income for Life of Beneficiary
6. Proceeds may be invested with Company at interest

## AND OTHER OPTIONS

Which may be decided when the time comes

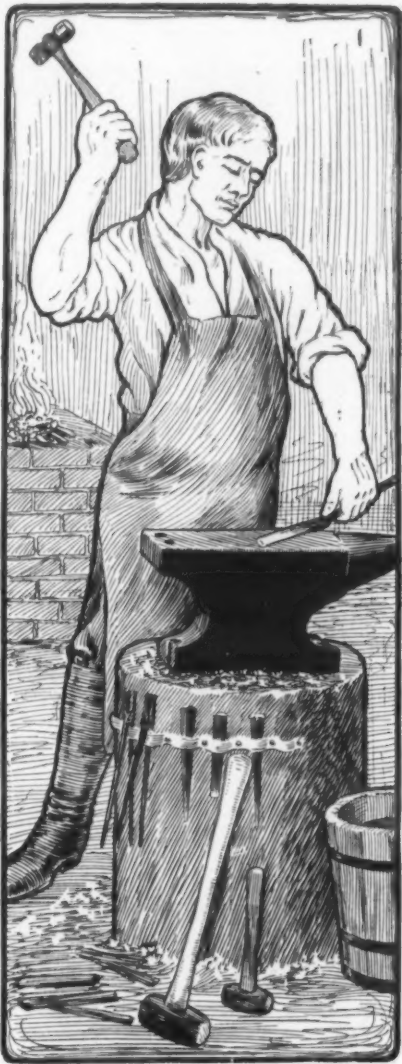
Write for information Dept. S.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO.  
OF AMERICA

JOHN F. DRYDEN,  
President

HOME OFFICE:  
Newark, N. J.





## THE OLD WAY

Since the days of Tubal Cain up to a few years ago, it was necessary to produce the strongest parts of metal work by hammering. In the olden days the heated metal was laid on one flat stone and hammered with another or with a primitive sledge. The flat stone developed by slow stages into a block of metal, at first, square and unhandy, but as time passed and men developed ingenuity the block grew a nose and became an anvil by means of which the blacksmiths of old shaped curved articles. They fashioned horse-shoes, linked chain armor and welded blades. From the old-time armorer and the blacksmiths, the other workers of metal, whose sturdy blows rang music from the anvils, is descended the ponderous trip-hammer—ponderous, yet so delicately adjusted that a blow can be struck as light as air, and one so mighty as to crush a block of granite into powder. Invention has succeeded invention until the rude flat stone has developed into a die carefully and laboriously cut and shaped by hand, into which the glowing metal is forced, not by the sinewy arm of a modern Tubal Cain but by the power of steam through tendons of steel or the hydraulic pressure of water squeezing the metal into shape. All are modifications of the old brawny arm and the skillful hammering method. Slow, expensive, and subject to ruinous misplaced blows of defective machinery, it is a process that is still retained only because none better had been discovered. Even with the most modern machinery, with the aid of wonderful trip-hammers, of powerful hydraulic presses that mold the metal as a sculptor models clay, the process is costly and slow, the machine enormous or delicate, and must be adjusted whether one or fifty pieces are to be produced. The die must be cut with the finest skill by hand out of steel as hard as flint. And after all this the article must often be tempered, annealed or planed, before it is ready for use.

Such is the old process of steel production—the process of Tubal Cain, grandson of Methuselah, and the process of his descendants.

## AND THE NEW

The new steel process is a short cut to the result wanted. From the enormous melting furnace to the finished article is but one step by the Jupiter Steel process. Scarcely five years ago two metallurgists discovered a method by which scrap steel (discarded machinery, old boiler plates, broken crank shafts and the like), melted and mixed with certain ingredients and poured into a simple mold of special sand, produced steel equal in strength and temper to forgings vastly more expensive. By this means old scrap steel of little value is transformed into tools capable of holding the finest edge or into immense castings of greatest strength

and toughest fibre. Like all great and successful inventions its simplicity makes it profitable. All the time-wasting, expensive processes of forging, tempering and annealing are avoided. Carefully measured ingredients are introduced into the boiling mass of steel scrap and the finished cast will have all the qualities of the best tool steel or the forged and turned engine crank, as you wish. The secret lies in the mixture which the modern alchemists, Messrs. Whall and Lundin, have discovered; and the United States Steel Company owns the patents thereon not only in this but in twenty-three foreign countries as well.

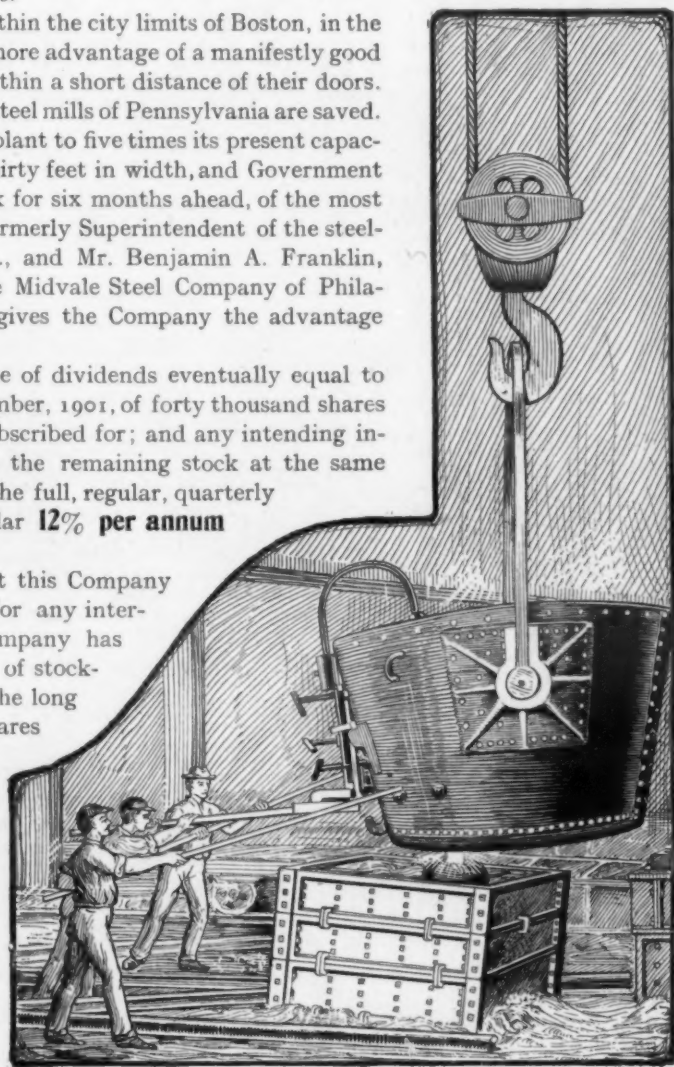
The public is slow to take advantage of a revolutionary invention, but once its efficiency is proved the public rushes to profit by it as in the case of the trolley and the telephone.

The plant of the United States Steel Company is at Everett, almost within the city limits of Boston, in the very heart of the manufacturers of New England, who are taking more and more advantage of a manifestly good opportunity to exchange their broken steel machinery for new parts cast within a short distance of their doors. Not only is the cost of the parts reduced, but valuable time and freights to the steel mills of Pennsylvania are saved.

So popular has Jupiter Steel become that it is necessary to enlarge the plant to five times its present capacity, the main building being two hundred feet long by one hundred and thirty feet in width, and Government work and local orders have multiplied until there is in hand sufficient work for six months ahead, of the most profitable description. The works are in charge of Mr. Eugene Edwards, formerly Superintendent of the steel-casting plant of the well-known General Electric Company at Lynn, Mass., and Mr. Benjamin A. Franklin, until recently the Superintendent of the steel-casting department of the Midvale Steel Company of Philadelphia (valued at \$20,000,000). Their combined and long experience gives the Company the advantage of a rare combination of expert talent.

The foreign patents now being negotiated show conclusively a source of dividends eventually equal to the entire capitalization of the Company. Of their recent offering, in December, 1901, of forty thousand shares at par, **\$5.00 per share**, over twenty-three thousand shares have been subscribed for; and any intending investors should take prompt action if they desire to take any more of the remaining stock at the same price, full paid and non-assessable. All accepted subscriptions will draw the full, regular, quarterly dividend of 3%, payable April 28, 1902, the Company having paid regular **12% per annum** dividends since December, 1899.

We desire to call the attention of those interested to the fact that this Company has *no bonds or preferred stock* and that therefore there is no opportunity for any interests combining and "freezing out" the smaller stockholders. The Company has always been conducted from the standpoint of obtaining the confidence of stockholders large and small, for that policy will certainly bear best fruits in the long run. Also that there are in the Treasury two hundred and ten thousand shares of stock and the Company owns seventy-four acres of good manufacturing land finely located, and having unexcelled railroad and water facilities. The Company's officers are not stock brokers or promoters, just plain business men engaged in the establishing of what is destined to become a large and profitable New England industry, in which they invite you to participate. Upon request, they will be pleased to send a full prospectus of the Company, together with photographs and a record of what has been accomplished in the past two years and such information as an investor may desire, and bank reference if required. Preference will be given to subscriptions in the order of their receipt. Make all checks, drafts or money orders, payable to **The United States Steel Company, 147 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass.**





## FIFTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

THE  
**Southern Mutual Investment Company**  
 OF LEXINGTON, KY.

DECEMBER 26TH, 1901

## COUPON EXHIBIT

TOTAL NUMBER COUPONS ISSUED.....	173,060
Number of coupons paid.....	48,197
Number of coupons lapsed and cancelled.....	30,522
Total number coupons in force.....	94,341
Total Paid for Coupons Redeemed and Surrendered.....	\$729,554.89
Total Passed to Reserve Fund.....	425,312.79
Income for Six Months from June 26, 1901, to December 26, 1901.....	\$420,149.89

## RESERVE FUND

Total passed to Reserve Fund.....	\$425,312.79
Less Death Claims, etc.....	17,000.51
Net Reserve.....	\$408,312.28

## ASSETS

Loans on real estate and other approved securities.....	\$344,874.52
Real estate (Home Office, etc.).....	97,216.11
U. S. bonds, bank stocks, etc.....	35,103.89
Open accounts secured by Certificates of Membership, etc.....	13,728.07
Deposited with Texas State Treasurer.....	5,000.00
Furniture and fixtures (Home and Branch offices).....	3,002.87
Cash on hand and in bank subject to check.....	50,887.11
	\$549,812.57

## LIABILITIES

Capital stock.....	\$15,000.00
Net reserve.....	408,312.28
Advance payments.....	37,000.38
Surplus fund.....	89,499.91
	\$549,812.57

I, A. SMITH BOWMAN, Secretary and General Manager of the Southern Mutual Investment Company, of Lexington, Ky., do swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. SMITH BOWMAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by A. Smith Bowman, Secretary and General Manager of the Southern Mutual Investment Company, of Lexington, Ky., this 17th day of January, 1902.

(SEAL)

My commission expires January 15, 1904.

R. H. KING,

Notary Public, Fayette County, Kentucky.

## PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE

The foregoing shows the following percentages of increase over the statement of one year ago.

Increase of Income.....	70 per cent.	Increase of Surplus Fund.....	320 per cent.
Increase of Reserve Fund.....	140 per cent.	Increase of Amount Paid Certificate Holders.....	87 per cent.
Increase of Assets.....	108 per cent.		

FEBRUARY, 1902

# THE FOUR-TRACK NEWS



A MONTHLY MAGAZINE  
 OF TRAVEL AND EDUCATION  
 Published by the  
 Passenger Department of the  
 NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R.R.

5 CENTS PER COPY      50 CENTS PER YEAR

Send 5 cents for a sample copy. Address Four-Track News,  
 Grand Central Station, New York.

# WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP

An Old Friend  
 With a New Face



## YANKEE SHAVING SOAP

A household word for nearly three-quarters of a century. The kind your father and grandfather used.

For greater convenience this famous soap is now offered in round tablets, as well as in the old style square tablet. It's the same old friend, with a new face.

For its remarkable rich, copious lather, its effect in softening wiry beards, and making shaving easy, Yankee shaving has never been surpassed.

Each tablet is wrapped in silver-foil and bears our signature.

Sold All Over the World.

By mail, 15c., if your dealer does not supply you.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn., U. S. A.

LONDON

PARIS

DRESDEN

SYDNEY

## TO OLD MEXICO

EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR  
 AND SUNDAYS, TOO.

NOT THE FIRST, NOT THE LAST  
 BUT THE ONLY.

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS  
 & TEXAS RY. CO.

Operates First Class Drawing Room  
 Sleeping Cars between St. Louis  
 and the City of Mexico without  
 change either of cars or train  
 attendants.

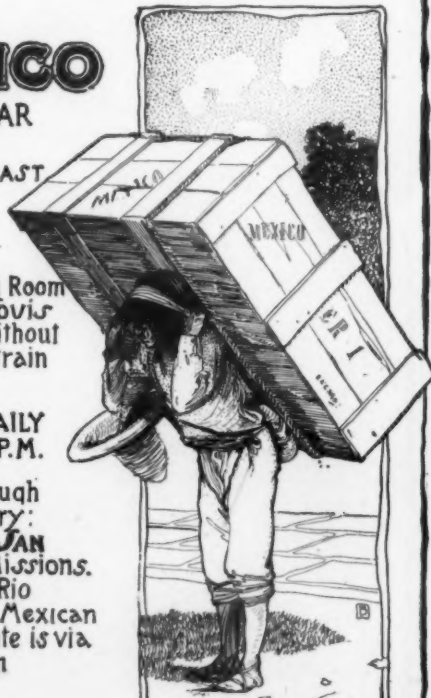
TRAIN LEAVES ST. LOUIS DAILY  
 AND SUNDAY, TOO, AT 8.32 P.M.

First day out it passes through  
 the Beautiful Indian Territory;  
 the second morning it is at **SAN  
 ANTONIO, TEXAS**, the City of Missions.  
 In the evening it crosses the Rio  
 Grande at Eagle Pass (the Mexican  
 Frontier). Thereafter the route is via  
 the most picturesque portion  
 of Old Mexico.

For a Charming little book on this Picturesque  
 country, and a Souvenir Mexican coin free, Address

**JAMES BARKER,**  
 G. P. & T. Agt. M. K. & T. Ry. ST. LOUIS, MO.

N. B. These are not Tourist Cars, but  
 the finest equipment of the Pullman Company.





## Convincing.

### Hunter Baltimore Rye



The perfect type of the purest whiskey, claims this:

The test is taste, and a taste convinces that it is Pure, Old, Mellow

It is the American Gentleman's Whiskey

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers. WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

## Kodak

Progress  
Competition

**\$4,000.00**  
**IN PRIZES**

for the best work with Kodak and Brownie Cameras. \$2,000.00 Cash and \$2,000.00 in Kodak Prizes.

Circulars giving all the details may be had of any Kodak dealer or will be sent free by mail.

**EASTMAN KODAK CO.**  
Rochester, N. Y.

Relieve Cure  
Asthma, Coughs,  
Bronchitis, Sore Throat,  
Catarrh, Hoarseness.  
Nothing excels this simple remedy.

**OPIUM**  
A MORPHINE & DRUG HABITS cured by reliable, secret Chinese remedy used for centuries. sent by express to all de- scribers kind and quantity of drug used. Confidential. Address, CHINESE DRUG CO., 53 Pierce Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.



**ELECTRO-VAPOR 20TH CENTURY LAUNCHES**  
Were used exclusively at the Pan-American Exposition because they are the best. They are elegantly finished, simple, seaworthy, safe, reliable. Stock sizes, 13 to 50 feet; \$150 and up. Send for handsome catalogue of Steam and Sail Yachts, Row Boats, Canoes, etc. Order now; avoid spring rush.  
Racine Boat Manufacturing Company, Box 20, Racine, Wis.

## BLOOD POISON

**Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poison**  
Permanently Cured. You can be treated at home under same guaranty. If you have taken mercury, iodine potash and still have aches and pains, Mucus Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, write **COOK REMEDY CO.**  
374 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Cap- ital \$500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page Book Free

## Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable.]

IT IS refreshing to consider such a satisfactory annual report as the Equitable Life Assurance Society presents of its workings during the past year. At a time when conservatism means so much, especially in the life insurance business, one can read the forty-second annual statement of the Equitable with a special sense of gratification. A few salient features are sufficient to indicate the significance of this report. The total assets of the Equitable, at the close of 1901, were over \$331,000,000, its income during the year was nearly \$64,500,000, and it paid to its policy-holders nearly \$28,000,000, including \$15,500,000 for death claims and nearly \$3,750,000 in dividends. Its outstanding assurance has reached the magnificent aggregate of \$1,179,276,000, and its surplus has risen to \$71,129,000. These are the actual figures from the books, and behind them stand the names of some of the strongest financiers in the United States, bankers and business men of the widest reputation, and able insurance managers, including J. W. Alexander, the president, and James H. Hyde, the vice-president, and such directors as Chauncey M. Depew, Cornelius N. Bliss, J. J. Astor, George J. Gould, Jacob H. Schiff, James J. Hill, E. H. Harriman, John J. McCook, August Belmont, V. P. Snyder, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, John Sloane, and Robert T. Lincoln.

"F." Griggsville, Ill.: Will make inquiries and report.

"M." Berlin, N. H.: Either the N. Y. Life or Penn Mutual will be satisfactory.

"B." High Point, N. C.: I will put you in communication with a responsible party.

"C. C." Chicago: It does no business in New York State and no report is available.

"H." Bridgeport, Conn.: The Hartford Life is not one of the largest companies. It would not be my preference.

"P." Canton, O.: The National Life of Vermont is an old-line company. Some of its investments in Western real estate have been criticised.

"Penna." Dansville, N. Y.: I would take the Equitable policy to which you refer, that gives you the accumulated dividends at the end of the period.

"B." Gloucester, Mass.: I think your judgment is right. Take the Equitable, its plan commends itself rather than that of the John Hancock.

"M." Pietou, N. S.: I would not accept the proposition. The Mutual Reserve is passing through a new experience, with something of an experiment involved in the transition.

"A." Cleveland, O.: I do not believe in the plan of the Royal League or in any other assessment plan of insurance. I would much rather have a policy for a smaller amount in an old-line company.

"S." Sioux Falls, S. D.: Your policy in the Equitable will prove eminently satisfactory. I know of no better. (2) I would not give much for the estimate made by the Iowa company and doubt if you will realize anything like what you expect from it.

"L." Boston: The fifty-first annual statement of the Phoenix Mutual, of Hartford, shows a healthy growth in its business, a fine surplus, and an abundant reserve. The company is in the hands of progressive men. (2) You will be better satisfied with the twenty-year period.

"O. C. T." Princeton, Minn.: (1) The 20-year endowment on the equalization plan in the N. Y. Life will give you the results it promises. It is a profitable contract. (2) It is a participating policy, but your premiums are small and your profits will therefore not be as large as you would have from some other form of policy.

"T." Humboldt, Neb.: (1) If you have the surplus to spend, a 15- or 20-year endowment would probably suit you best. This would provide a sort of savings bank for you, for at the end of fifteen or twenty years you would receive your money back with interest. (2) Yes, results are about the same. The companies you name are all first class. (3) No, I prefer the Eastern. The Mutual Life is as good as the best.

"F." Griggsville, Ill.: The cash surrender values of the Northwestern Mutual Life are tabulated for payment to be made only at the end of the given policy years, and are subject to discount if payment is made at earlier date. The values you request are as follows: \$2,500 twenty-year endowment, S. T. 20, issued at age 20, cash value at end of twelfth policy year, \$1,170. \$2,500 twenty-payment life, S. T. 20, issued at age 20, cash value at end of twelfth year, \$400.

## The Hermit.

**Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will rid you of a cold more quickly than any other known remedy. Don't let a cold go as it comes; for you may endanger your life. Price 25 cents.**

USE BROWNS' Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. 25 cents a jar.

THERE is no better dinner wine than *Cool's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne*. It helps digest your food.

SOHMER & Co., the great Piano firm, can point with pride to the magnificent endorsement their instruments have received at the hands of the best native and foreign musical artists.

**Advice to Mothers:** MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

TELEPHONE Service saves time. Time is the stuff of life. Have telephone service at your home as well as at your office and save time at both ends of the line. Rates in Manhattan from \$48 a year. N. Y. Telephone Co.

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

## The Owners Protect It

A partner in our business selects our materials; another has charge of the brewing. The men who built the reputation of Schlitz Beer, personally protect it. The owners of the business see that all Schlitz Beer is pure.

### POOR BEER

Means poor materials, for there's a chance for great saving there.

Cleanliness isn't expected in it, so there's economy there.

Purity isn't even claimed.

And when age isn't made essential, you get a green beer—a beer that ferments on your stomach, causing biliousness.

### PURE BEER

Must be brewed in absolute cleanliness, and cooled in filtered air.

It must be aged for months in refrigerating rooms, then filtered, then sterilized after it is bottled and sealed.

That doubles the cost of the brewing, and none but the best materials are ever treated in that expensive way.

One beer costs you about the same as another.

Not so with your dealer. He pays most for the pure beer. He makes most on a poor beer.

It lies with you to get Schlitz, The Beer that made Milwaukee Famous



J. L. STACK

Ask for the Brewery Bottling.

**Travel Points**

The superiority of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway for travel between Chicago and Toledo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Buffalo, New York and Boston is a recognized fact.

The most perfect roadbed, finest track adjustment and greatest through train service in America are found on this road.

Among other desirable features it presents that of being the only double track railway between Chicago and the east. This means greater safety in travel. It means greater freedom in operation of trains and consequent punctuality in their time.

In every way the Lake Shore affords the most perfect travel facilities that can be obtained.

For copy of "Book of Trains" or information about travel via the Lake Shore, write to A. J. SMITH, G. P. & T. A., Cleveland, Ohio.

**Fine Souvenir Spoon Set.** This consists of six Pan-American Exposition Souvenir Coffee Spoons made to order for the Lake Shore by the Oneida Community. They are the best material, carefully finished and fully guaranteed. **Complete set, in satin-lined box, post paid to any address for \$1.00.** Remit by express or post office money order to ONEIDA COMMUNITY, Niagara Falls, New York.

## IT'S ALL IN THE LENS



## 1902 KORONA CAMERAS

Our automatic swing back is one of the most practical improvements ever used on a camera, and is only one of many new ideas Koronas will show for the coming season.

1902 Catalogues will tell the whole story and be ready for delivery about March 15.

Six new designs, with numerous improvements  
**GUNDLACH OPTICAL CO.**  
Rochester, N. Y.

MADE WITH A KORONA





**SELF-CONGRATULATORY.**  
Little Hendrick has fixed grandma's mirror with a lithographic poster. GRANDMA. (consciously)—"Taint often I look in th' glass, but 'pears to me I'm holdin' my seventy-nine, goin' on eighty, mighty well."



**No. 4711. WHITE ROSE GLYCERINE SOAP.**  
Too late old Chap! we are shielded from all winter chaps.  
To Avoid Chapped Hands and Face use "4711" White Rose Glycerine Soap  
ITS TRANSPARENCY IS A SIGN OF ITS PURITY AND ITS PERFUME IS UNEQUALLED  
MANUFACTURED BY FERD. MÜLHENS, COLOGNE o/R, GERMANY  
SOLE U. S. AGENTS, MÜLHENS & KROPFF, NEW YORK. Send 15c. in stamps for a full size sample cake

**Established 1823.**  
**WILSON**  
**WHISKEY.**  
**That's All!**

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO  
Baltimore, Md.

**Arnold**  
**Constable & Co.**  
Women's and Children's  
Furnishings.  
French and Domestic  
Underwear.  
Dressing Sacques and Matinée Jackets.  
Tea Gowns and Wrappers.  
Silk Petticoats.  
Fancy Cotton, Emb'd Lace Trimmed  
and plain  
Shirt Waists.  
Corsets.  
Misses' Cloth and Wash Fabric Frocks.  
Infants' Outfittings.

**Broadway & 19th St.**  
NEW YORK.

**DON'T SET HENS** the more old way  
100 Egg Hatcher Costs Only \$2. Over 94,000 in use, 100,000  
sent in 5,000 agents wanted for 1902. either sex. Pianos work. Big  
profits. Catalog and 10c Egg Formula FREE if you write today  
Santal Hen Hatchery Co., 8 192 Columbus, Neb.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE  
LIST OF THE HIGHEST  
GRADE PIANOS.

**SOHMER**  
**PIANOS**

Sohmer Building, Only Salesrooms  
5th Ave., cor. 22d St. in Greater New  
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**MYSELF CURED** I will gladly inform  
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**QUALITY** **FOUNDED** **ECONOMY** **1864** **DURABILITY**  
AN AMERICAN  
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The acquired skill and experience of nearly forty years, together with the facilities of one of the most complete manufacturing plants in existence, and the confidence which an unquestioned financial and commercial strength imparts, are the underlying causes of the success of the

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We invite comparison with any other make, **NOT**  
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In these days of a multiplicity of brands, it is refreshing to  
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experience have made "Club Cocktails" the perfect blend of  
liquors that they are, and years of use have made them house-  
hold words all over the country. Ask at any hotel, club-house,  
cafe or fancy grocer, which is the best, and the answer every-  
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deserved popularity is that they are made entirely by actual  
weight and measurement, from the best quality of liquors, and  
kept six months before being bottled, thus ensuring a per-  
fect drink.

The "Club Cocktails" are made in seven varieties: Man-  
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Whiskey, all of the same uniform high grade, and all worthy of  
a place in the cellar of every connoisseur in the land.

The only brand of Cocktails listed by the best houses in this  
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**"The New York Central Leads the World."—LESLIE'S WEEKLY.**





# THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society  
Of the United States.



Forty-second Annual Statement, for the Year Ending December 31, 1901.

## ASSETS

Bonds and Mortgages .....	\$60,755,929.94
Real Estate in New York, including the Equitable Building .....	22,865,779.72
United States, State, City and Railroad Bonds and other investments (mar- ket value over cost, \$16,937,594.00) .....	176,032,549.00
Loans Secured by Bonds and Stocks (market value, \$22,299,955.00) .....	17,735,800.00
Policy Loans .....	10,539,551.83
Real Estate outside of New York, including 12 office buildings .....	15,427,312.39
Cash in Banks and Trust Com- panies at interest .....	20,305,308.50
Balance due from agents .....	566,411.50
Interest and Rents (Due \$82,118.74. Accrued \$356,186.72) ..	438,305.46
Premiums due and in process of collection .....	3,847,957.00
Deferred Premiums .....	2,524,815.00
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b> .....	<b>\$331,039,720.34</b>

## INCOME

Premium Receipts .....	\$48,712,002.67
Interest, Rents, etc. ....	15,662,603.27
<b>INCOME</b> .....	<b>\$64,374,605.94</b>

## DISBURSEMENTS

Death Claims .....	\$15,564,651.21
Endowments and deferred divi- dend policies. ....	5,653,934.67
Annuities .....	686,250.12
Surrender Values .....	2,067,265.85
Dividends to Policyholders .....	3,742,519.57
<b>PAID POLICYHOLDERS</b> .....	<b>\$27,714,621.42</b>
Commissions, advertising, postage and exchange .....	6,012,387.43
All other disbursements .....	5,145,993.16
Sinking Fund Reduction of book values of Bonds pur- chased at a premium .....	318,157.00
<b>DISBURSEMENTS</b> .....	<b>\$39,191,159.01</b>

We hereby certify to the correctness of the above statement.

FRANCIS W. JACKSON, Auditor. H. R. COURSEN, Assistant Auditor. A. W. MAINE, Associate Auditor.

## LIABILITIES

Assurance Fund (or Reserve)...	\$256,007,493.00
All other Liabilities .....	3,903,185.28
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b> .....	<b>\$259,910,678.28</b>
<b>SURPLUS</b> .....	<b>\$71,129,042.06</b>

## ASSURANCE

INSTALMENT POLICIES STATED AT THEIR COMMUTED VALUES.	
<b>OUTSTANDING ASSURANCE</b> .....	<b>\$1,179,276,725.00</b>
<b>NEW ASSURANCE</b> .....	<b>\$245,912,087.00</b>

We hereby certify to the correctness of the above statement. The Reserve as per the independent valuation of the N. Y. Insurance Department, is \$255,409,738.00. For Superintendent's certificate see Detailed Statement.

J. G. VAN CISE, Actuary. R. G. HANN, Assistant Actuary.

We have examined the accounts and Assets of the Society, and certify to the correctness of the foregoing statement.

WM. A. WHELOCK, V. P. SNYDER, C. LEDYARD BLAIR, C. B. ALEXANDER, GEO. H. SQUIRE,  
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BREWERY.



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GOLD  
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HIGHEST AWARDS AT  
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1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1888.  
AUGUSTA GA. EXPOSITION 1888.  
WORLD'S FAIR CHICAGO 1893.  
COTTON STATES EXPOSITION ATLANTA 1895.  
TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL NASHVILLE 1897.  
TO



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